



THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, LANCASTER.

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM

FOR THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF IDIOTS AND IMBECILES

BELONGING TO

LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE, CHESHIRE, WESTMORLAND,
CUMBERLAND, DURHAM, AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

'God help the Imbecile ! more dark their lot
Than dumb, or deaf, the cripple, or the blind :
The closed soul-vision theirs, the blighted mind ;
Babes though full-grown ; the page of life a blot.

' Yet say, shall their affliction be abhorred ?
Their need o'erlooked ? shall Charity pass by,
Leave them to perish with averted eye ?
Forbid, the love that burns to serve her Lord !'

OFFICES:

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, LANCASTER;
EXCHANGE CHAMBERS, BANK STREET, MANCHESTER.
Secretary,—Mr. JAMES DIGGENS.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.



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FORM OF BEQUEST.

LEGACIES.

	£	s.	d.
Miss Brackenbury, Brighton	10,000	0	0
Asa Lees, Esq., Oldham and Ashton-under-Lyne	10,000	0	0
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Mrs. Goulden, Salford	1,000	0	0
Miss Pennington, Preston	1,000	0	0
Miss Tatham, Lancaster	1,000	0	0
Miss Jessica Ball Rigby, Liverpool	985	12	8
Alderman Watson, Preston...	900	0	0
Miss Bradley, Slyne, Lancaster	720	0	0
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Mrs. Burton, Roundhay, Leeds...	500	0	0
Nathaniel Greenhalgh, Esq., Sharples, Bolton-le-Moors ...	500	0	0
Mrs. A. H. Danby Harcourt, Swinton Park, York ...	500	0	0
Miss Irlam, Liverpool	500	0	0
Mrs. Pierson, Bardsea, Ulverston	500	0	0
Thomas Warner, Esq., Bryn-y-Menai, Menai Bridge...	500	0	0
George Wood, Esq., Manchester	500	0	0
John Burley, Esq., Halifax...	450	0	0
Mrs. Crabtree, Springfield, Rossendale	450	0	0
Mrs. Robinson, Elterwater, Grasmere	300	0	0
E. Denis de Vitre, Esq., M.D., Lancaster	250	0	0
Mrs. Minton, Toxteth Park, Liverpool	221	0	9
Miss L. A. Hutchinson, Malvern	205	0	0
Miss F. J. Lewthwaite, Stott Park, Newby Bridge ...	200	0	0
Mrs. Middlehurst, Wigan	200	0	0
Miss E. Cowley, Sheffield	184	0	0

Mrs. Parkinson, Burnley	180	0	0
Mrs. Walling, Preston	102	12	4
Isaac Bateson, Esq., Wyresdale, Lancaster	100	0	0
Captain Gibson, R.N., Yealand Conyers	100	0	0
Miss Alice Giles, Cheltenham	100	0	0
James S. Harrison, Esq., Lancaster	100	0	0
John Holgate, Esq., Burton-in-Lonsdale	100	0	0
Rev. R. Lamb, Hay Carr, Garstang	100	0	0
Thomas Lamb, Esq., Hay Carr, Garstang	100	0	0
Miss Greenwell, Darlington	90	0	0
Stephen Ross, Esq., Lancaster	90	0	0
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Thomas Tomlinson, Esq., Lancaster	50	0	0
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David Moore, Esq., Lancaster	25	0	0
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<hr/>			£60,796 0 1

P R O S P E C T U S.

THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM has been established for the care, education, and training of Idiots and Imbeciles of all classes belonging to the Seven Northern Counties, viz.:—Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Westmorland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland. The number of Idiots and Imbeciles in England and Wales, returned at the last Census (1871), is 29,452. Of these, 8,104 belong to the Seven Counties, 2,018 being between Five years of age and Twenty. At the census of 1881, the total number in the Seven Counties was 8764. But accurate statistics as to the prevalence of idiocy or imbecility are difficult to obtain, and there is no doubt that the foregoing returns are considerably below the actual number, owing to the general ignorance on the subject, and the natural desire in families to conceal the existence of the malady.

Idiocy being generally accompanied by an abnormal or imperfectly developed physical organisation, which retards the growth of the intellectual and moral powers, Idiots require a distinctive treatment in separate Institutions, where the resources of the skilful physician can be best employed for the modification or correction of those defects which obscure the mind. The Commissioners in Lunacy, and the medical profession generally, condemn the association of Idiots with Lunatics, as in all respects very objectionable and mutually injurious. In their Report for 1865, the Commissioners observe: “It has long been our opinion, as the result of extended experience and observation, that the association of Idiot children with Lunatics is very objectionable and injurious to them, and upon our visits to County Asylums we have frequently suggested arrangements for their separate treatment and instruction. It is always to us a painful thing to see Idiot children, whose mental faculties and physical powers and habits are capable of much development and improvement, wandering, without object or special care, about the wards of a Lunatic Asylum. The benefits to be derived, even in idiot cases apparently hopeless, from a distinctive system, and from persevering endeavours to develope the dormant powers, physical and intellectual, are now so fully established that any argument upon the subject would be superfluous.” Again, in their Report for 1874, the Commissioners state: “We should be glad to see the noble example of the Northern Counties in this direction followed in other parts of the kingdom, since Idiots form a large proportion of the mentally afflicted, and require peculiar treatment, distinct from that applicable to the Insane.” Referring to the ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, the *Lancet* (June 20th, 1868) says:—“We hail the establishment of this Asylum as another proof of the more scientific therapeutics to which the insane are now subjected. Till within the last few years the Idiot or the Imbecile child was invariably accommodated, not only in the same building, but in the same ward, with the victims to dementia, melancholia, or chronic mania. The effects of this indiscriminate classification and treatment were most pernicious. The young Idiot or Imbecile, at the impressible and plastic period of his life, suffered from daily and nightly contact with those confirmed or aggravated cases of lunacy, and the only opportunity available for his rescue was then allowed to slip, until his case also became aggravated or confirmed. The benefits of the new system have been signally satisfactory.”

That much may be done to render the poor Idiot's life more tolerable to himself and less burdensome to his friends, has been abundantly demonstrated by the success of existing asylums. Dr. Langdon Down, speaking from his long experience as the Superintendent of the largest Idiot Asylum in this country, calculates that of the cases admitted into that Institution, “10 per cent. become self-supporting; 40 per cent. become so far improved as to cease to use up a sane life in their care, and become contributors to the common stock; and the remainder, all but 6 per cent., are invariably

improved in their habits, and become greatly lessened burdens on their families and society." Dr. Duncan, F.R.S., and Mr. Millard, in their work on the "Classification, Training, and Education of Idiots," thus describe the success of specific treatment:—"Weak physical powers have been strengthened, uncleanly habits have been cured, the spiteful and irritable have become calm, the dependent self-dependent; the idle have been rendered useful, the untutored have learned to read, write, count, and draw; the ability to earn much towards their own livelihood has been acquired by some, while in a few instances the capacity for earning sufficient for a maintenance and laying it out for themselves has been gained; and the moral and religious feelings have been aroused and fostered, so that excellent characters have been produced, and deeds of simple kindness have been performed by those who were once selfish, sensual, and depraved." The late Dr. Seguin, the distinguished physician, who may be regarded as the pioneer in this noble work, says, after thirty years' practical experience in the education and training of Idiots:—"Idiots have been improved, educated, and even cured; not one in a thousand has been entirely refractory to treatment; not one in a hundred who has not been made more happy and healthy; more than thirty per cent. have been taught to conform to social and moral law, and rendered capable of order, of good feeling, and of working like the third of a man; more than 40 per cent. have become capable of the ordinary transactions of life, under friendly control, of understanding moral and social abstractions, of working like two-thirds of a man; and twenty-five to thirty per cent. come nearer and nearer the standard of manhood, till some of them will defy the scrutiny of good judges when compared with ordinary young men and women."

The ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM is situated about a mile from Lancaster; and the Estate upon which it is erected consists of about 97 acres of excellent land in a charming and salubrious situation, commanding fine views of Morecambe Bay and the Lake Mountains. Accommodation has been provided for 600 inmates, exclusive of staff, and the arrangements comprise every convenience for the specific treatment of idiots and imbeciles. The system of Training pursued in the Asylum is designed to secure, by special means, the physical, mental, and moral improvement of the patients, and is under the immediate direction of a Medical Superintendent. It includes gymnastic training, school education of a suitable kind, and instruction in a simple handicraft or other useful occupation.

Epileptic, Paralytic, and Insane Persons are *not* eligible for admission; nor those who are incurably Hydrocephalic. Idiocy which is complicated with blindness or deafness, is also a disqualification.

The following are some of the principal Rules and Regulations:—

PATIENTS.—Two classes of Patients, of both sexes, are admitted into the Asylum:—

1. Free patients, between the ages of Six and Fifteen, whose friends are proved to be unable to meet the lowest payment. They are elected by the votes of the Subscribers, and received for Seven years.
2. Paying patients admitted by the Central Committee, without Election, and at any time. The charges vary according to the requirements and circumstances of the friends of applicants.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.—Applications must be addressed to the General Secretary, from whom all necessary information may be obtained. The Central Committee will institute inquiries to ascertain if there be a reasonable probability that the Candidates will be benefited by the system adopted in the Asylum, and decide the terms on which they ought to be admitted. Previously to the election, a list of approved applicants from each County will be sent to Subscribers entitled to vote for the admission of patients.

MODE OF ELECTING PATIENTS.—In order to meet the various opinions entertained as to the proper mode of electing patients, Subscribers have the option of voting directly, by means of voting papers; or of transferring their votes to their respective Local or County Committees. Canvassing for Votes is prohibited.

VOTES.—Donors of Five Guineas have a Life Vote, and Annual Subscribers of Half-a-Guinea an Annual Vote, for each vacany due to their respective Counties. The right of voting, as regards higher sums, increases in the same proportion.

VOTES OF MINISTERS.—Any Minister preaching, or lending his pulpit for, a Sermon on behalf of the Institution, has a Vote for Life. The Minister of the Place of Worship where the Collection is made, is also entitled to Life Votes for the amount thus raised, at the rate of One Vote for every Five Guineas.

PERPETUATION OF VOTES.—At the death of a Donor, a vote for every Ten Guineas of his gift is vested in perpetuity in the Committee of the County to which the gift was originally made; and Legacies confer the same privilege. This voting power is never to exceed one-fourth of the entire voting power belonging to the Donors and Subscribers in the County.

GOVERNMENT.—The Government of the Institution is confided to—

- (a) A Central Committee, which consists of Representatives from each of the Local Committees, and of Fifteen Subscribers resident in the neighbourhood of Lancaster, to be chosen at the General Annual Meeting.
- (b) County Committees, constituted by the Members of the Central Committee forming themselves into Sub-Committees for promoting, in their respective Counties, the interests of the Asylum.
- (c) Local Committees, for the purpose of obtaining funds and generally promoting the interests of the Asylum. Every Local Committee is entitled to send one Representative to the Central Committee, and an additional Representative for each entire Thousand Guineas in Donations after the first Thousand Guineas, and for each entire Fifty Guineas in Annual Subscriptions after the first Fifty Guineas, contributed in that district.

The number of patients *elected* by each County is regulated by the amount of its contributions. Of the 514 patients now in the Asylum, 232 belong to Lancashire, 175 to Yorkshire, 32 to Durham, 28 to Cheshire, 23 to Cumberland, 16 to Northumberland, 7 to Westmorland. Three full payment cases belong to counties not included in the Asylum district.

The most unqualified testimony to the successful working of the Royal Albert Asylum has been borne by the Commissioners in Lunacy; by the late Dr. Seguin, of New York; and by other eminent authorities. In the Official Report of a Visit to the Asylum in October, 1881, the Commissioners in Lunacy state:—"The Asylum being calculated for 600, there is still room for 150 cases, for whom the benefits of an Institution such as this are much needed. We are glad to record the gradual development of the Charity which is taking place, but trust that the Committee may be enabled, by increased liberality on the part of the public, more rapidly to extend the advantages of the Asylum. . . . We are satisfied with the condition in which the patients are kept, and with the progress made in developing whatever of intelligence is found among them. Indeed a very high comparative standard has been reached in some instances; and many, both boys and girls, have been trained to habits of decency and have been made useful in various ways." The *Manchester Guardian*, *Manchester Examiner*, *Manchester Courier*, *Liverpool Courier*, *Leeds Mercury*, *Sheffield Independent*, *Bradford Observer*, *Yorkshire Post*, *Preston Herald*, *Halifax Courier*, *Southport Visiter*, and other leading journals, have sent Special Correspondents to describe the daily life of the Institution.

The OBJECT being one of broad Christian philanthropy, CHALLENGES THE SYMPATHY OF ALL CLASSES, and the Committee now confidently appeal for help to raise the Idiot and Imbecile from their state of wasteful sloth, physical deterioration, and mental and moral darkness. Owing to inadequacy of income the accommodation provided is not yet fully utilised, although the Applications for Admission are both numerous and urgent. The Central Committee, therefore, while gratefully acknowledging the generous support which they have received in the past, earnestly APPEAL FOR ADDITIONAL DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS. Legacies are invested, under Rule 36, for the permanent benefit of the Institution.

Reports, Pamphlets, Regulations of Admission, and other information, will be gladly supplied by the General Secretary, Mr. James Diggens, Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster.

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EDWARD LAWRENCE, Liverpool, } Vice-Chairmen.
ANDREW FAIRBAIRN, Leeds,

September, 1883.

JAMES DIGGENS, *General Secretary.*

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM

FOR

IDIOTS AND IMBECILES OF THE NORTHERN COUNTIES,
LANCASTER.

INSTITUTED DECEMBER 21, 1864.

Under the Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

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THE MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G.
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R. CROWDER, Esq., M.A., Eden Mount, Stanwix, Carlisle.

Westmorland.

Chairman :—W. H. WAKEFIELD, Esq., Kendal.

Hon. Secretary :—GEORGE E. MOSER, Esq., Kendal.

Durham.

Chairman :—Rev. CANON TRISTRAM, LL.D., F.R.S.

Hon. Secretary :—LIEUT.-COLONEL MONKS, Durham.

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Chairman :—ADAM DUGDALE, Esq.

Treasurer :—JOHN BOLTON, Esq.

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Chairman :—REV. CANON POWELL.

Treasurer : T. GREENHALGH, Esq.

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Chairman :—JOSEPH CRAVEN, Esq.

Vice-Chairman & Treasurer :—
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Chairman :—J. TERTIUS DUGDALE, Esq.

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Hon. Sec. :—CHARLES TURTON, Esq.

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Chairman :—

Treasurer :—LIEUT.-COLONEL MONKS.

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Chairman :—JOHN T. HIBBERT, Esq., M.P.

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Chairman :—THE VEN. ARCHDEACON BLUNT.

Treasurer : W. ROWNTREE, Esq.

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Chairman :—SIR M. WILSON, Bart., M.P.

Treasurer :—GEORGE ROBINSON, Esq.

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Chairman :—
Hon. Sec. :—

South Shields.

Hon. Sec. :—JOSEPH F. ARMSTRONG,
Esq., M.D.

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Chairman :—

Hon. Secs. { MAJOR OGLE.
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Chairman :—The WORSHIPFUL THE
MAYOR.

Sunderland.

Treasurers :—Messrs. J. BACKHOUSE & Co
Hon. Sec. :—GEORGE BOLTON, Esq.

Wakefield.

Chairman :—W. HARTLEY LEE, Esq.
Hon. Sec. :—SAMUEL BRUCE, Esq., LL.B.

Warrington.

Chairman :—
Vice-Chairman :—

Wigan.

Chairman :—THE WORSHIPFUL THE
MAYOR.

Treasurer :—HENRY WOODCOCK, Esq.
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Chairman :—THE VERY REV. THE
DEAN OF YORK.

Treasurer :—

Hon. Secs. { JAMES RAMSAY, Esq., M.D.
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Treasurer :—Mrs. JAMES TAYLOR, Ashdown, Apperley Bridge.
Hon. Secretary :—Mrs. T. MITCHELL, The Park, Eccleshill, Bradford.

Cumberland.

President :—Mrs. ARLOSH, Woodside, Carlisle.
Treasurer :—Mrs. CHALKER, The Abbey, Carlisle.
Hon. Secretaries : { Miss M. M. GOODWIN, Rose Castle, Carlisle.
{ Miss H. JOHNSON, Castlesteads, Brampton.

County of Durham.

President :—Mrs. A. W. HEADLAM, St. Oswald's Vicarage, Durham.
Treasurer :—Mrs. H. B. TRISTRAM, The College, Durham.
Hon. Secretaries : { Miss M. HAYS, South Bailey, Durham.
{ Miss JEPSON, Old Elvet, Durham.

Halifax.

Committee : { Mrs. F. E. RAWSON, Thorpe, Halifax.
{ Mrs. HODGSON WRIGHT, Park Road, Halifax.
{ Mrs. J. EDWARDS HILL, King Cross Street, Halifax.

Harrogate.

Hon. Secretary :—Mrs. ALAN LUPTON, 2, Claro Villas, Harrogate.

Leeds.

Hon. Secretary :—Miss NELSON, Denison Hall, Leeds.

Southport.

Hon. Secretary :—Miss BARKER, 83, Manchester Road, Southport.

Saltburn-by-the-Sea.

Hon. Secretary :—Mrs. H. S. STOBART.

Thirsk.

Hon. Secretary :—Mrs. WATTS, Sowerby, Thirsk.

Whalley Range, (Manchester).

Treasurer :—Mrs. W. H. ADERS, Summerlands, Whalley Range.
Sub-Treasurers : { Mrs. W. O. MEADE KING, Seymour Grove, Old Trafford.
{ Miss BLACKBURN, Woodlands, Chorlton-cum-Hardy.

York.

President :—Mrs. THOMSON, The Palace, Bishopthorpe, York.
Hon. Secretary :—The Hon. Mrs. EGREMONT LASCELLES, Middlethorpe Manor York.
Treasurer :—Mrs. WILLIAMS, Micklegate, York.

QUINQUENNIAL FESTIVAL AT LANCASTER.

The GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the Royal Albert Asylum was held in the Brooke Wing of the Institution, on Wednesday, September 24th, 1883;

THE RIGHT HON. LORD WINMARLEIGH,
(CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE),
IN THE CHAIR.

The Proceedings having been opened with prayer by the Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar of Lancaster, the Report of the Central Committee was presented by the General Secretary (Mr. James Diggens), and the Chairman addressed the Meeting.

The following RESOLUTIONS were then unanimously passed :—

1.—That this Meeting approves and adopts the Report now presented; and—whilst expressing its hearty gratification at the successful establishment, sound financial progress, and beneficent operations of the Royal Albert Asylum—this Meeting earnestly appeals to the benevolent public of Lancashire and of the Northern Counties generally, for further liberal support, in order that the care and training of the Institution may be extended to a larger number of a grievously afflicted and most necessitous class of the community.

Moved by Mr. J. T. Hibbert, M.P., Chairman of the Lancashire Committee; seconded by Sir Andrew Fairbairn, Knt., M.P., Vice Chairman of the Central Committee; supported by W. H. Higgin, Esq., Q.C.

2.—That this Meeting cordially acknowledges the able and zealous services of the Lancaster Members of the Central Committee; and, in compliance with Rule 24, hereby appoints the Right Hon. Lord Winmarleigh and the following gentlemen Members of the Central Committee for the ensuing year :—

REV. CANON ALLEN, D.D.	CHR. JOHNSON, Esq., F.R.C.S.	REV. C. T. ROYDS, M.A.
REV. DAVID DAVIS, B.A.	JAMES CARTER MOON, Esq.	WILLIAM T. SHARP, Esq.
HENRY GARNETT, Esq.	MAJOR MARTON.	J. P. C. STARKIE, Esq.
ALBERT GREG, Esq.	EDWARD G. PALEY, Esq.	THOMAS STOREY, Esq.
W. H. HIGGIN, Esq., Q.C.	WILLIAM ROPER, Esq.	

Moved by W. H. Wakefield, Esq., Chairman of the Westmorland Committee; seconded by Sir Edward Ripley, Bart., Bradford.

3.—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Honorary Auditor, the Rev. D. Davis, B.A., of Lancaster, and to the Professional Auditor, Mr. W. G. Welch, of Lancaster, for the efficient investigation of the Accounts of the Asylum for the past year, and for the examination of the Securities held on the Sustentation Fund Account; and this Meeting, in accordance with Rule 34, hereby appoints Thomas Storey, Esq., of Lancaster, as Honorary Auditor, and Mr. W. G. Welch, as Professional Auditor, for the ensuing year.

Moved by Henry Garnett, Esq., of Wyreside, Lancaster (Chairman of the Finance Committee); seconded by Edward G. Paley, Esq., Lancaster.

4.—That, circumstances permitting, the next General Annual Meeting of the Royal Albert Asylum be held at Manchester on Wednesday, September 24th, 1884; and that notice thereof be given in the Manchester, Lancaster, Preston, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Sheffield, York, Chester, Kendal, Carlisle, Durham, and Newcastle newspapers.

Moved by Thomas Storey, Esq., Lancaster (Vice Chairman of the House Committee); seconded by Joseph Craven, Esq., Thornton, Bradford.

5.—A cordial Vote of Thanks to the chairman was moved by F. W. Grafton, Esq., M.P., and seconded by J. H. Hammond, Esq., M.D., Preston.



A PUBLIC BANQUET was held in the De Vitre Hall of the Asylum, immediately after the General Annual Meeting, under the presidency of the RIGHT HON. LORD EGERTON OF TATTON. There was a large attendance of Subscribers and Friends of the Asylum, among whom were: The Right Hon. Lord Winmarleigh and the Hon. Miss Wilson-Patten; Mrs. Rodgett; Sir Andrew Fairbairn, Knt., M.P., Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee; J. T. Hibbert, Esq., M.P. (Under Secretary of State), Chairman of the Lancashire Committee; Henry Garnett, Esq., Chairman of the Finance Committee; J. P. C. Starkie, Esq., and Thomas Storey, Esq., Vice-Chairmen of the House Committee; the Mayor of Lancaster (J. Fenton, Esq.); Sir Edward Ripley, Bart., the Ven. Archdeacon Hornby, F. W. Grafton, Esq., M.P., W. H. Wakefield, Esq., W. Foster, Esq., Joseph Craven, Esq., W. H. Higgin, Esq., Q.C., Richard Hurst, Esq., Major Marton, Rev. C. T. Royds, James Harrison, Esq., Dr. Hammond, &c., &c.



R E P O R T

*Presented to the Subscribers at the General Annual Meeting,
held at the Royal Albert Asylum, September 24th, 1883.*

THE Central Committee of the Royal Albert Asylum have again the pleasure of meeting the Subscribers at the Institution, and of presenting their Nineteenth Annual Report. Whilst the predominant feeling of the Committee is one of deep gratitude for the success which, under the Divine blessing, has accompanied the labours for the establishment and maintenance of the Asylum, they cannot but regretfully remember that many of the friends who powerfully and heartily assisted in the work have passed away. But will not ‘that full voice which circles round the grave’ rank the chief benefactors of such institutions among those who have graced their age with noble deeds of Christian service to suffering humanity?

The Asylum had its origin in the noble, self-denying gift of £2,000 by the late Mr. James Brunton, of Lancaster; its development in the devoted labours and eloquent advocacy of Dr. E. Denis de Vitré, and the powerful support of the nobility and influential friends throughout the Northern Counties; and its completion in the sustained beneficence of all classes of the community. Happily, its career has been one of uninterrupted progress, and testifies to the generous spirit of Christian charity which, in evoking practical sympathy on behalf of the Idiot and Imbecile, finds ‘some soul of goodness in things evil’ and compensation, to some extent, for the existence in our midst of such forlorn heirs of human misery. In the Royal Albert Asylum these mysteriously-afflicted persons are at least saved from the blighting influence of cruelty and scorn, and rendered as happy and comfortable as their limited capacity of enjoyment permits.

History
of the
Asylum.

From 1865 to 1870 the attention of the Central Committee, aided by active Local Committees, was almost exclusively directed to the work of raising the Building Fund, and in general organisation. In 1868 the Foundation Stone was laid by the late Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of the Freemasons of England. In September, 1870, the Brooke Wing was opened by His Grace the Duke of Devonshire; and in December of the same year the practical work of training Imbeciles was commenced with 3 cases. In October, 1873, the completion of the Asylum was celebrated by a Festival at which the Earl of Derby presided, when there were 162 inmates. In September, 1878, when the Marquis of Hartington presided at a Quinquennial Festival, there were 373 patients. There are now 516.

Property
and
Income.

The Institution has now a freehold estate of 97 acres; the buildings consist of the Asylum proper, Laundry, Workshops, Farm Buildings, with Bailiff's house and accommodation for 12 patients; 3 lodges; 8 cottages (the gift of the late Dr. E. D. de Vitre); and the Rodgett Infirmary (the gift of Edward Rodgett, Esq.). It has also a Maintenance Income from all sources of £17,212, and Investments in Railway and other securities to the amount of £81,951.

Financial
Progress
of the year.

The past year has not been less prosperous financially than its predecessors. At the beginning of the year the balance to the credit of the Maintenance Account was £425 16s. 9d., and at the end £564 18s. 5d. The debit balance on the General Fund Account has been reduced from £1000 to £445 16s. od., and it is hoped that this comparatively small debt will be speedily extinguished. The sum of £14,150—consisting of £13,650 in legacies and £500 for a Madras Railway Debenture Bond paid off—has been received on Sustentation Fund Account, and the Committee have purchased the following Stock at a total cost of £12,999 10s. 6d.: £5,000 New Zealand Government 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock; £5,000 Metropolitan Railway 4 per cent. Preference Stock, and £2,165 Great Northern Railway 4½ per cent. Preference Stock. The Land referred to in the last Report (10*a.* or. 33*p.*) has been bought at a cost of £2,212 11s. 2d.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per patient Weekly Cost, during the financial year has been 12s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. In that calculation is included the sum of £425 for external and internal painting; but not the expenditure for the boundary wall and railing of the Rodgett Infirmary, for the new covered way, for connecting the drainage with the Scotforth main sewer, as well as for the ordinary furnishing items—amounting to a total of £1,445. Including all these, the total average weekly cost would be 13s. 7d. per patient.

The formal opening of the Rodgett Infirmary took place in connection with the last Anniversary Festival, and in the presence of numerous friends of the Asylum from all parts of the Northern Counties. The Earl of Lathom performed the ceremony with his customary ability and graciousness, and congratulated the Central Committee upon the possession of so commodious a detached Infirmary. His Lordship also tendered to Mr. Rodgett the heartfelt thanks of the subscribers for his noble and munificent gift. The Earl of Bective, a Trustee of the Asylum, and a member of the Central Committee, replied :—

The
Rodgett
Infirmary.

“ On behalf of the central committee, I beg to accept with most heartfelt gratitude the noble gift of this Infirmary through you, my lord, from Mr. and Mrs. Rodgett, whose great generosity has not been equalled for many a long year in the northern counties of England. There are many who are philanthropic and are willing in many ways to assist their distressed fellow creatures, and certainly the Royal Albert Asylum is not one of those Institutions which can complain that the public generally have in any way fallen short of appreciating its great merits and the noble work of charity which it bestows upon the most afflicted classes of the community. It is not often that one finds when any special work is required that a gentleman will come forward like Mr. Rodgett has done, and in one liberal hand hold out such a large sum for a special purpose. You are all well aware that no matter how well the Royal Albert Asylum is maintained generally, that its usefulness was to a great extent impaired by the danger of the sudden outbreak of some contagious disease. Had such a thing happened the work of years of philanthropy and effort on the part of various people might have been entirely destroyed. When that contingency was fully made known and realised, Mr. Rodgett handsomely came forward and relieved us of all fear, and the thanks of the committee and subscribers to the Asylum—indeed, the thanks of the whole community of the northern counties of England—are due to him for his great liberality. I must also connect with his name that of his wife, who we know has handsomely assisted in the furnishing of the Infirmary. I think it shows that when mankind are liberal, after all it requires womankind to bring their charitable endeavours into full effect; and I must, on behalf of the central committee,

most cordially thank not only Mrs. Rodgett, but also the many ladies who have been associated in the great work of charitably promoting this noble Institution. I beg through you, my lord, to again offer our thank to Mr. and Mrs. Rodgett for the kind and liberal gift of this Institution.” (Applause.)

The cost of the Infirmary was much in excess of what was contemplated when the erection was undertaken, amounting with fittings and furniture to £5,670, or £162 per bed; but to relieve the Committee from any embarrassment on that account, Mr. Rodgett contributed a further donation of £643, which with Mrs. Rodgett's gift of £357 for furnishing, made a total contribution of £5,000. Mr. E. G. Paley (of the firm of Messrs. Paley and Austin, Architects) contributed £60; the Rev. W. M. Ainsworth, a member of the Central Committee, gave £50; and Mr. Thomas Storey, one of the Vice-Chairmen of the House Committee, and a most liberal supporter of the Asylum, made up the balance of £85 3s. 10d. The financial year, therefore, closed with the Infirmary Fund entirely free from debt.

The Rodgett Infirmary has been found by the Medical Officers of great value in the treatment of sick patients, securing for them perfect isolation, special care, excellent appliances, pleasant surroundings, and all essential conditions for their successful treatment. For this noble act of true sympathy with those who have succumbed to both mental and bodily affliction, the Central Committee feel a deep and abiding debt of gratitude.

Anniversary
Festival.

After the opening of the Rodgett Infirmary the company proceeded to Preston, where the Guild Mayor (Edmund Birley, Esq.), presided at the Annual Meeting, and the Earl of Lathom at the subsequent Banquet in the Guild Hall. Special thanks are due to the Earl of Lathom and the Earl of Bective for their advocacy and support, and to the Guild Mayor for his cordial co-operation and the use of the handsome Town Hall for the various meetings.

Owing to the occasion being for the recognition of Mr. Rodgett's munificence, and for the presentation of a subscription portrait of Lord Winmarleigh, no special appeal was made for contributions.

The total number of patients in the Asylum at the date of the last Report was 482, of whom 322 were Boys and 160 Girls. The present number is 516, viz., 342 Boys and 174 Girls—the proportion continuing to be, quite undesignedly, two-thirds Boys and one-third Girls. The average number resident has been 472. Of the present inmates 315 are election cases, 166 reduced-payment cases, 13 full-payment cases, 14 associated and private cases, 5 life-interest cases, and 3 presentation cases. All the patients but 3 belong to the Seven Associated Counties. The patients may also be classified as follows :—

LANCASHIRE	...	...	...	...	...	...	232
YORKSHIRE	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
DURHAM	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
CHESHIRE	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
CUMBERLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
NORTHUMBERLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
WESTMORLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
OTHER COUNTIES	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
							516

The following table gives the contributions which have been received from the Seven Associated Counties :—

COUNTIES.	MAINTENANCE FUND.		GENERAL FUND.	SUSTENTATION FUND.	INFIRMARY FUND.	TOTAL.	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ASSOCIATED COUNTIES.		
	ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.								
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
LANCASHIRE .. .	1654	17	6	495	17	6	*153	3	0
YORKSHIRE .. .	1240	19	9	956	2	4	401	1	0
CHESHIRE .. .	125	3	0	192	4	6	.....	.....	.....
WESTMORLAND .. .	120	0	6	50	18	0	.....	.....	.....
CUMBERLAND .. .	387	17	8	68	10	8	.....	.....	.....
DURHAM .. .	544	12	11	4	3	0	2700	0	0
NORTHUMBERLAND	42	10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4116	1	6	1797	11	0	554	4	0
							13650	0	0
							1195	3	10
							21313	0	4

* This includes a Legacy of £50.

A Legacy of £10,000 from Asa Lees, Esq., of Oldham, Legacies. which was announced in the last Report, has been paid. This is the third bequest of the same munificent amount. At the Quinquennial Festival in 1878, the Committee reported £10,000 from Miss Brackenbury, of Brighton; and last year £10,000 was announced from James Wrigley, Esq., of Bury. These three benefactors had also contributed liberally to the Building Fund. Certain portions of the Asylum have been called after them, and it is the intention of the Committee thus permanently to associate the names of such princely

givers with the philanthropic enterprise, to whose stability they have so signally contributed. To combine permanence with steady progress is the aim of the Committee ; and experience encourages them to appeal to those upon whom this world's goods have been bountifully bestowed, to assist them by bequest in giving stability to the financial position of the Institution, and in extending its benefits to an ever-increasing number of eligible applicants. There is still a large amount of vacant accommodation, and the estate affords ample facilities for the erection of additional buildings for special objects when the Asylum is quite full.

During the year the following Legacies, besides those previously announced, have been received :—

Thos. Warner, Bryn-y-Menai, Menai Bridge, £500.
Thomas Tomlinson, Lancaster £50.

Again the Committee would urge Annual Subscribers not to think that their comparatively small contributions are not needed because of the handsome legacies which have recently been received. Those legacies having been invested, the interest only is available towards meeting current expenses. There is a particularly healthy stimulus exercised by Annual Subscribers which, in the best interests of the Institution, it is most desirable to encourage and increase. Owing to numerous unavoidable changes in the Subscription List, arising from deaths, removals, alteration of circumstances, &c., the progress in this source of revenue is very gradual. In some cases of death, near relations kindly consent to continue subscriptions, but every year the losses are considerable. Nevertheless, the total net result, as regards old and new annual subscriptions, is in the way of augmentation.

Ladies'
Associations.

The Committee still look to the formation of additional Ladies' Associations as one of the best means of satisfactorily augmenting the Maintenance Fund ; and they respectfully renew their invitation to Local Committees for assistance in organising such valuable auxiliaries. Earnest and persevering efforts in aid of the funds have been put forth during the year by the several Ladies' Associations already in operation, and the subjoined table shows with what gratifying success. The best thanks of the Committee are tendered to all those

Ladies who have so energetically devoted themselves to the benevolent and self-denying work.

	Annual Subs. £ s. d.	Donations. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.								
			1065	16	5	140	3	6	1205	19	11
DURHAM	374 10 11	... ... ...	374	10	11						
CUMBERLAND	234 3 3	63 5 8	297	8	11						
HALIFAX	189 14 9	23 15 2	213	9	11						
LEEDS	98 1 0	35 7 2	133	8	2						
YORK	93 9 6	5 18 6	99	8	0						
WHALLEY RANGE (Manchester) ...	48 13 0	0 10 6	49	3	6						
SOUTHPORT	24 1 0	6 1 6	30	2	6						
THIRSK	3 3 0	5 5 0	8	8	0						

Other ladies have collected independently as under:—

	Annual Subs. £ s. d.	Donations. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.			
			15	15	0	
HULL—Mrs. Hutchinson	15 15 0	... ... ...	15	15	0	
SALTBURN-BY-THE-SEA—Mrs. H. S. Stobart	10 10 0	5 5 0	15	15	0	
HAWES—Mrs. Clarke	6 6 0	... ... ...	6	6	0	

The Local Committees continue to give to the Asylum most valuable and essential assistance. To an institution such as the Royal Albert Asylum, whose beneficent operations affect a district comprising Seven Counties, and whose very existence depends upon the maintenance of a wide-spread interest in its welfare, such influential support as Local Committees can render is of the utmost importance. In connection with the Special Appeal to Yorkshire, the hearty co-operation of the Local Committees at Halifax, York, Huddersfield, Leeds, Sheffield, and Bradford was most useful and gratefully appreciated.

No district has more consistently and generously supported the Asylum than the West Riding of Yorkshire; and during the year Bradford, notwithstanding its commercial depression, has most energetically set itself to reduce the deficiency of contributions from Yorkshire to the Maintenance Fund. The Central Committee appealed to the Bradford Local Committee under specially disadvantageous circumstances, owing to the retirement of their Chairman (Mr. M. W. Thompson) in consequence of railway and other pressing engagements. Mr. Thompson had held the office since the formation of the Committee in 1865, and had also been Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee. But Mr. Joseph Craven, of Ashfield, Thornton, a most liberal contributor to the funds of the Asylum, was induced to fill the vacancy; and, with the experienced aid and counsel of Mr. W. E.

Local
Committees.

Bradford
Meetings.

Glyde, Vice Chairman and Treasurer, and of Mr. Charles France, the Honorary Secretary, as well as the valuable co-operation of Mr. Wm. Foster of Hornby Castle, and other active members of the Local Committee, a movement was commenced for obtaining additional contributions. The Appeal was most successful. The flagging interest of old friends was revived, and many new supporters were secured. Arrangements were made for holding at Bradford an Election of Seventy Patients—the largest number ever elected at one time—belonging to the Seven Associated Counties. The election took place at the Town Hall, under the presidency of Sir Andrew Fairbairn, M.P., Chairman of the Yorkshire Committee, and Vice-chairman of the Central Committee ; and a Public Meeting was afterwards held there under the presidency of the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., who delivered a remarkably lucid, vigorous, and eloquent address in support of the claims of the Asylum. The speech has been reprinted and will undoubtedly prove a most effective Appeal. In the course of this address, the Right Hon. Gentleman said :—

“ He was called to a very honourable position, but he felt his task to be a somewhat difficult one. To his mind there was nothing more difficult than to say something for a cause against which no one could be found to utter a word. His life was mostly passed in the discussion of matters to which there was more or less opposition ; and when he found everyone agreeing with him, and that by no possibility could anyone be found on the side of opposition, it was difficult for him to say much. It would have been of interest to them to have heard a history of the progress of the Asylum. Its life had been one of constant growth. All he could tell them of it was that it had done great good, was doing great good, and would do still greater good, if they did their duty towards it. (Hear, hear.) ”

It was rare that nothing could be said against an Institution or any good charitable movement ; and, generally speaking, they had to balance the good that was done against some evil. It might be asked of all efforts for the help of their neighbours, were they not discouraging self-help ? It might also be asked how much of the misery they were trying to alleviate was self-caused, and whether they were not attempting to defeat the great and beneficent law of punishment following upon want of self-denial or self-control. These were excuses by which they sometimes succeeded in buttoning up their pockets. They did not apply now, and he doubted whether they ought often to apply. For even when they came to a case of misery self-caused it was difficult to find out how much of that apparently self-caused misery was not owing to the neglect of society, or to their own neglect as members of society. There were, moreover, few cases more deserving of pity than

The
Right Hon.
W. E. Forster,
M.P.,
on Idiocy
and
Idiot Asylums.

those of self-caused misery. But here was an Institution to which nobody could refuse support upon any of these grounds. There could be no doubt that in that class which it was their privilege to help there would be no chance of self-help unless it was called out, stimulated, and developed by Institutions such as this.

The great success attending this and similar Institutions was that a large number of the idiots, who seemed to be utterly unable to do anything for themselves before they received the watchful care of the Institutions, left them having acquired some power of helping themselves and of earning their living, of being of some use to their friends, and of repaying the kind care which had been bestowed upon them. With regard to their misery being self-caused, that they knew was not the case. They had to deal with those who by an inscrutable Providence were, as it were, born in this miserable condition. Their fellow-men were called upon to try and improve their sad and sorrowful condition, and to do their duty towards them. It had often been stated at these meetings that their sad condition was not merely not caused by their own conduct, but that sometimes it could be traced to those who had lived before them, that it was an instance of the carrying out of the Scriptural declaration that the sins of the fathers are visited upon their children. But there were many cases in which it was not so, and in which they might say that it was owing to the mal-arrangements of society, sometimes even from the want of good laws and from bad sanitary arrangements and the want of discouragement of drinking habits, that those people were born in the position in which they saw them. However, what could be more pitiable than that condition ? It was a most sorrowful thing to contemplate, and yet they could contemplate it with somewhat less of sorrow because they saw how it might be relieved."

The Institution had the advocacy of the Chairman, Lord Winmarleigh, and of Sir Andrew Fairbairn, Vice-chairman of the Central Committee ; of Mr. J. P. C. Starkie, Vice-Chairman of the House Committee, and of other active members of the Central Committee. The deputation and local friends were afterwards entertained most hospitably by Mr. Craven as Chairman of the Local Committee. On the following day Lord Winmarleigh attended a meeting of ladies, convened and presided over by the Mayor of Bradford (Ald. F. Priestman), to whom the Asylum is under great obligations for the use of the Town Hall, and for his hearty co-operation. It was agreed to form a Ladies' Association for the Bradford district, with Mrs. Edward Salt as President, Mrs. James Taylor as Treasurer, and Mrs. Tom Mitchell as Honorary Secretary. For the initiation and preliminary arrangements of this movement, the Central Committee is particularly indebted to the Mayor, Mr. Craven, and Mrs. W. P. Byles.

Formation
of a
Bradford
Ladies'
Association.

The appeal in connection with the meetings at Bradford resulted in an addition to the funds of £1,169 6s. od. in donations, and £142 5s. 6d. in annual subscriptions. As the financial year closed on the 30th of June, the new annual subscriptions do not appear in the past year's accounts, but will increase that source of income next year. The same remark applies to the contributions already obtained by the Bradford Ladies' Association.

The Committee have always gratefully recognised their obligations to the Press for its powerful support; and they now desire specially to refer to the assistance recently received from the *Bradford Observer*, one of whose editors visited the Asylum and devoted a day to its thorough inspection. The article, which subsequently appeared, is a vivid, picturesque narrative, and is well calculated to increase the local interest in the Asylum, and to be useful in the work of the Ladies' Associations. It is the second time that the proprietors of the *Bradford Observer* have thus set forth the objects, work, and claims of the Institution. The Committee have pleasure in directing attention to the appended extracts from the recent article.

To the clergymen and ministers who have made collections for the Asylum funds special thanks are also due. Such assistance is valued both for the diffusion of information and for the addition to the funds. Collections have been received from the following during the past year:

- Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. F. Earle, West Tanfield Church, Bedale.
- Ven. Archdeacon Hornby, St. Michael's-on-Wyre, Garstang.
- Rev. H. W. Kirby, Field Broughton Church, Grange-over-Sands.
- Rev. John Mathwin, West Pelton Church, Chester-le-Street.
- Rev. T. Meadows, Thornton Church, Poulton-le-Fylde.
- Rev. T. Jackson Smith, St. Thomas's Church, Leigh.
- Rev. G. F. Weston, Crosby Ravensworth Church, Penrith.
- Rev. T. Windsor, Congregational Church, Skipton.

The Committee would like to see this list greatly extended next year. There are 176 places in the Northern Counties from which the present inmates of the Asylum have been admitted; and an earnest appeal is now made for collections at each of those places.

Since the last Report the Committee have had to deplore the loss by death of several esteemed friends of the Institution. Foremost among these to be mentioned is the late Lord Egerton, of Tatton (Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire) who for many years was a firm supporter. His Lordship was one of the Presidents of the Asylum, and also Chairman of the Cheshire Committee, in which capacity he presided at two County meetings held at Chester for the purpose of raising funds; and, with his habitual benevolence, he contributed liberally and frequently. The loss caused by the death of Archdeacon Prest, Chairman of the Durham County Committee, has also been seriously felt. Colonel King, of Birkenhead, and Mr. F. W. Tetley, of Leeds, were steadfast friends, who were cordially interested in the Asylum. The Rev. J. Shepherd Birley in its early history exercised for it his commanding influence, and advocated its cause with rare and touching eloquence. At the Annual Meeting, held at Sheffield in 1875, he said in the course of a pathetic speech :—

Death
of a
President,
and of
Members
of
Central
Committee.

Speech
of
Rev. J. S. Birley

"I trust that as regards the idiot and the imbecile, the long night of ignorance and neglect has well-nigh passed, and the dawn of a brighter day is breaking, in which they in their turn will enjoy all the advantages that humane treatment and medical skill can secure for them. To hasten this period of their happier existence, we have to convince a benevolent public that ours is not a useless labour in behalf of the imbecile. Some are already convinced, and to their enlightened aid and support is due all the progress that has been made. But there are still many who retain the belief, of long, long time, that the poor idiot is a mere mindless thing—a man in form and figure, but without one single spark of that intellectual fire which ennobles man and separates him from the brute creation. Of what use, they say, is it to seek to cultivate the mind where no mind exists? It is not true—that old notion—that the mental faculties are non-existent in the idiot and the imbecile. They are dormant and require awakening; they are weak and require strengthening; they are wayward and require control.

If it were only an experiment, this attempt to educate the idiot and the imbecile, it would be worthy of encouragement and trial. It is a question in which the whole community is interested, high and low, rich and poor. What family is exempt from the visitation of these afflictions of mental and bodily imbecility? Sore afflictions they are wherever and whenever they come.

For the afflicted objects of your compassion I plead. They cannot plead for themselves except by pointing to their own pitiable condition,—dumb orators, like Cæsar's wounds! Ours is, I contend, a noble, a patriotic, a Christian object. If it be true that he is a benefactor to his

country who has made two blades of grass grow where one had grown before, surely they are worthy of encouragement and support who seek to cultivate the waste places of the human mind and enlarge the borders of human intelligence."

And while this Report is under consideration death has withdrawn yet another true friend, Mr. Hugh Birley, M.P., whose untirable goodness and unquenchable sympathy with those who 'tread life's uncheer'd ways,' render the loss which the community has sustained almost irreparable. His love of doing good made his life one of constant service. Mr. Birley was Chairman of the Manchester and Salford Local Committee, and a member of the Central Committee.

Regretful mention must also be made of the death of Mrs. C. M. Miller, whose charming essay "Broken Gleams" greatly served to extend the popularity of the Asylum.

The following gentlemen have joined the Central Committee since the last Annual Meeting:—Mr. Joseph Craven, Bradford; Sir Edward Ripley, Bart., Bradford; and Mr. A. Wykeham Clifton, Lytham.

The urgent need for such institutions as the Royal Albert Asylum is evident from the 1881 Census Return of Idiots and Imbeciles in the Seven Northern Counties, which has been obtained through the kindness of the Chairman of the Lancashire Committee, Mr. J. T. Hibbert, M.P. From the return which is appended to this Report it will be seen that in the decennial period there has been an increase in this district from 8104 to 8764—a net increase of 660. Experience serves to show that the number returned is probably much below the actual number. But only about one-fourth, on account of age, would be eligible for admission into the Royal Albert Asylum; and further deductions would have to be made for epileptic and hopeless cases. Still, the need is urgent, and it is only just that whilst the demand for education increases, imbeciles should receive that amount and kind of training of which their weak mental and physical condition is capable. But, as it has been remarked, "the strength of an appeal, whether to the charitable public or the State, to provide for the training of idiots lies in elevating them to the highest level of which their organization admits, curing them of offensive habits, affording them some positive happiness, and shielding them from unkind and irritating treatment."

New Members
of
Central
Committee.

Census Return
of
Idiots
and
Imbeciles.

The Central Committee have pleasure in quoting the further testimony of friends of patients respecting the improvement which has been observed when such patients have been at home for their annual holiday :—

1.—“ We are pleased to notice a most decided improvement in our son. He is more intelligent, thoughtful and steady, and also able to do little things, which he could not have previously done; and we are very grateful for the careful treatment he has received in the Asylum, which has brought about so marked an improvement.”

2.—“ We are all very much gratified by the general improvement in the condition of James. He has enjoyed his holidays very much, and speaks affectionately of his treatment at the Royal Albert Asylum.”

3.—“ I notice a great improvement in my nephew, for which I am very thankful. I find he is able to think, and has rather a good memory. He is exceedingly clean and tidy. I also wish to express my gratitude for the good care that has been taken of him. He has quite an affection for his teacher and others, which is very pleasing. I have a small book and news-shop, and, on several occasions, have left him in charge for a short time; he was able to ask a customer to wait till I returned, and seemed to understand the care required.”

4.—“ I am very thankful that my son has made so many improvements in every respect this last 12 months. He looks a great deal better I am glad to say that he is in very good health. He has been a very good boy at home. I am greatly obliged to you for all your kindness to him.”

5.—“ We think him to be in better health than when previously at home, sleeps and rests better at night and seems happy; some slight improvement mentally, as the saying of a few more words; ability just apparent to turn to household usefulness, as of cleaning shoes. He, however, like many people with more brains, makes haste very slowly.”

6.—“ We are glad to say that our boy is very much improved in his behaviour, and he is greatly improved in his intelligence; he can speak a great deal better, and is very particular in keeping his clothes straight and in good order. He has been a good boy at home, and we are well satisfied and much pleased.”

7.—“ Charles has improved and been a very good boy, and has knit me four pairs of stockings at home.”

8.—“ I am very glad to say that our Joseph has been in very good health ever since he came, and behaved himself first rate, and attended St. Peter’s Church every Sunday twice a day. He has spent most of his time with his grandmother, and she says he has greatly improved.”

9.—“ Mary has improved in her habits, is more modest, and has a better idea of right and wrong, and her health is all that could be desired.”

10.—“ I have had some conversation with Elizabeth during her visit home, and see a most marked improvement in her mental powers. She is neat, cleanly, and greatly improved in intelligence, and looks in excellent health.”

11.—“ I am happy to inform you that I believe my son Henry has improved in his habits; he seems steadier in his movements, and more

attentive to what is said to him. We are proud to see the wonderful improvement that has taken place in the mind of our daughter Elizabeth. We find that she is able to do bits of jobs about the house, and she seems to understand nearly all that is said to her."

12.—"We notice a decided improvement in self control. She is very much quieter, more sensible, and can be left alone without getting into mischief."

The following letters illustrate how advantageous are the discipline and training which such an institution affords :—

" DEAR SIR,

" I beg most respectfully to request another month's leave of absence for my daughter. I am glad to be able to inform you that she is doing well, is very quiet, and attends very nicely to house-work, which is very useful just now, my wife not being well. And if my daughter continues as she has been during the last month I shall consider her indispensable, as my wife's health will compel me to get some one to help her at times in the house. Your kind consideration will greatly oblige,

" Yours respectfully,

" Mr. Diggens."

" J. L."

" MY DEAR SIR,

" I thank you and Dr. Shuttleworth for all the kindness you have shown to my poor boy whilst he has been under your influence and instruction ; and I hope that when he comes home that, though we cannot be expected to continue all the good offices which you have so faithfully performed whilst under the care of the Institution, that nevertheless we shall do our best to make his future life as bright and happy as it is possible within our contracted means and facilities. The lot of such children is very pitiful in the very best regulated homes, and I am sure that the parents and guardians who have such cases on their hands, are deserving of all sympathy and commiseration. My prayers and best wishes shall ever go up to Almighty God for the success of the Royal Albert Institution in all departments, whether financial, social, or medicinal ; and I pray that your valuable lives may long be spared to carry on the good work which it has pleased God to put into your hearts to do.

" I remain, yours very truly,

" Mr. Diggens."

" G. E. D."

Impressions
of an
American
Visitor.

In " Notes of a Visit to some of the Asylums of Great Britain," an article which appeared in the American Journal of Insanity for January, 1883, Dr. Edward Brush describes his impression of a visit to the Royal Albert Asylum. One or two brief extracts, which may be of interest to the Subscribers, are submitted :—

" Unfortunately at the time of my visit many of the pupils were away on their Summer holidays, but I was able to see practical examples of the methods employed in the Institution. At meals, with a few exceptions, the inmates gather in a general dining room, where they sit under the supervision of teachers and attendants, being divided into groups in accordance with their various conditions. The school and work rooms are bright and cheerful, and the sleeping apartments everything that could be desired. Private patients may have by the expenditure of a sufficient sum, a bed-room and parlour of their own, with a special attendant, and other arrangements to correspond. In the school rooms I saw pupils of all grades

of intelligence pursuing various studies. The proficiency and progress which some exhibited in drawing were quite remarkable. One young man showed with pardonable pride some very excellent conventional designs of his own, produced by the combination of geometrical figures, and flower and leaf outlines, which would do credit to an artist of much greater intellectual attainments. I examined some of his earlier attempts at drawing, and the progress exhibited spoke well for the care taken in his training. The medical care taken of the patients in this Institution is in marked contrast with what I had observed at home. Instead of degenerating into a mere school, it combines in the best sense an admirable hospital, scientifically administered, with an excellent training and educational establishment. Cases are carefully recorded in well kept case-books, and the material thus accumulated is utilized for the purpose of scientific investigation. Dr. Shuttleworth appeared fully alive to all that was going on in his special line of duty and practice, and in his last report refers briefly to some of the work which he and his assistant have done towards contributing to the general stock of medical knowledge. American alienists in visiting England ought, by all means, to visit this admirable Institution."

In reviewing the work of the Institution in all its departments the Central Committee feel that there is much cause for thankfulness and congratulation. There is now a near prospect of the whole of the vacant accommodation being utilised. With an increase of that beneficent spirit which has so munificently established and maintained the Institution, there is ample scope for an extension of its ameliorative influences to many poor children suffering from a disordered physical organization which beclouds the mind ; and for alleviating the sorrows of many parents whose hearts are nearly crushed by the dreadful burden of an inscrutable calamity. In devout dependence upon the All Gracious Giver of every good and perfect gift, the Committee will earnestly labour to promote the prosperity and efficient administration of the Royal Albert Asylum.

Conclusion.

WINMARLEIGH,

CHAIRMAN.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S GENERAL REPORT.

To the Central Committee of the Royal Albert Asylum.

My LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

The Report which I have the honour to submit (being the Medical Superintendent's Thirteenth General Report) extends over a period of 53 weeks, viz., from August, 25th, 1882, to August 31st, 1883.

The changes in the number of patients during that period have been as follows:—

Admissions	59	Males, 40 Females.	Total 99.
Discharges	30	" 23 "	" 53.
Deaths	9	" 3 "	" 12.

The number of patients at the date of the last Report was 322 males and 160 females; total 482. The present number is 342 males and 174 females; total 516, showing a net increase of 34. The average number resident during the 53 weeks included in this Report has been 472; and the aggregate number of "cases" under care and training 581.

The above figures show a considerable amount of movement in the population of the Asylum. The admissions include the 70 patients elected at Bradford in June last. These have recently been received into the Institution, and appear to be, on the whole, children in whom there is a fair prospect of improvement.

Admissions.

The discharges include patients received on election in 1875 and 1876, and also a certain number of pauper patients who were removed early in the present year, with a view of making room for more promising cases of that class, the limit of 100 fixed by the Committee with respect to patients from Unions having been reached. As in previous years, it has been necessary, from time to time, to recommend to the Committee the discharge of severely epileptic, insane, and other unsuitable cases; and on these grounds the removal of as many as seven patients has been ordered. Two pauper girls have been taken back to their respective Unions, with a view of their being employed in useful industry; and, in one remarkable case, a girl admitted in July, 1882, was discharged in December of the same year, at the request of her parents, who found that their daughter—previously useless—had, even after this short training, developed considerable capacity for domestic work. In two cases in

Discharges.

which patients were removed by their friends, application was, after a short interval, made for their re-admission.

A table appended to this Report will show the condition, as regards improvement or otherwise, of the patients discharged during the year. It may be well to explain that two of the cases tabulated as "not improved" were those of patients whose medical certificates were found, after their admission, to be informal. It was necessary, consequently, in accordance with the directions of the Commissioners in Lunacy, to formally discharge these cases, obtain fresh certificates, and re-enter their names in the Register of Admissions. I take the opportunity of pointing out that the stringent provisions of the Lunacy Laws apply to the admission, into this and similar Institutions, of Idiots and Imbeciles just as in the case of insane persons sent to a Lunatic Asylum; and too much care cannot be exercised, both by parents and certifying medical men, in filling up the "Statutory Forms" precisely as directed in the margin, and in accordance with the "Instructions" issued therewith. It is indeed much to be desired that some simplification of these Forms should by law be permitted in the case of merely imbecile patients, as it is obvious that the precautions necessary for the purpose of placing under restraint an adult lunatic are superfluous in sending a feeble-minded child for education to a Training Institution.

Statutory
Forms.

Deaths.

Of the 12 deaths which occurred during the year 8 were attributed to phthisis and other affections of the lungs: 2 to intestinal obstructions; and one to fracture of the skull. The death of a patient aged only 35 was certified to be due to "premature senile decay," the symptoms during life and post-mortem appearances alike pointing to no actual disease, but simply to a worn-out condition of the digestive organs; an illustration of the tendency to early degeneration of imperfectly-formed structures. The death-rate for the year computed upon the average number resident may be stated at 2.5 per cent., or calculated upon the aggregate number under care and training, at 2.0 per cent. This mortality, like that of last year, is low for an Institution of this character, and again compares favourably with the average of former years.

Reference must here be made to the lamentable occurrence which took place at the Asylum on the 16th of March last, when, during the absence of the dormitory attendant for a few minutes on a necessary duty, such serious injuries were inflicted by one patient upon another as to cause death. All the circumstances of the case were at once personally investigated by the Chairman of the Central Committee (Lord Winmarleigh) and by the House Committee. The

Honorary Solicitor to the Asylum (Mr. W. T. Sharp), with the members of the House Committee, attended the inquest. The jury found a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the accused, at the same time fully exonerating the officials from all blame, an opinion in which the Committee concurred. At the usual magisterial inquiry which followed, the evidence of the imbecile patients (who alone witnessed the occurrence) was declared inadmissible, and the case was discharged. The Jury at the Lancaster Assizes found that the accused was unable to plead, and was not answerable for his acts; and the Judge (Sir J. Stephen) delivered him to the care of his father, evidence having been given that he had not been considered a dangerous patient. He had previously been discharged from the Asylum by the Central Committee.

Classification. With the increase of numbers some improvements have been introduced into the classification of the patients. A more commodious suite of rooms has been provided for the low-grade girls; and the younger and more delicate girls have been placed in a special department so as to ensure for them careful individual attention. These alterations, involving as they do increased day-room space, may perhaps somewhat tend to diminish the estimated capacity of the Building, but there is little doubt that the more extended the classification the more satisfactory will be the treatment of the different grades of patients.

Rodgett Infirmary. Amongst the additions and improvements of the year the first place must be given to the completion and opening of the Rodgett Infirmary, which has been in use for patients since the 1st of December last. The Asylum having happily been free from epidemic disease, there has not yet been an opportunity of testing the properties of the building as a hospital for infectious cases. Meanwhile the use of the lower wards as a Sanatorium for ordinary invalids has been an immense comfort to the patients who have been accommodated there, and, I may add, to the medical officers responsible for their treatment. The ventilation and heating of the wards have proved very satisfactory; and from experiments with the air meter it has been calculated that even when the windows are closed the internal atmosphere can be completely changed in 35 minutes. The patients are under the care of an experienced nurse trained in the London hospitals, and she is assisted by a subordinate day-nurse and a night-nurse. The number of patients resident at the Infirmary has averaged about twenty, many of these being more or less chronic invalids. Appreciation of this excellent provision for sickness has been frequently manifested by friends of patients, and the mother of a poor boy who died at the

Infirmary after a protracted illness, evidenced her gratitude by a donation of £2 to purchase any special comfort for his companions, and also by sending 60 large Pictures, mounted and varnished by herself, for decorative purposes. Much liberality has been shown by other kind friends of the Institution in furnishing the Infirmary with musical instruments, scrap-books, and toys, and in helping us to make it a bright and pleasant refuge for our poor sufferers.

A covered communication between the basement corridor and the boys' earth closet has this year been completed. It has been erected of greater width than was absolutely necessary, in order to afford some addition to the sheltered playing-places available for the boys in bad weather. As the Institution approaches its full complement of patients, the desirability of some large covered area for recreation becomes increasingly apparent. The noble De Vitré Hall, though well adapted for meals and for assemblies when the patients are seated, is scarcely large enough for the numbers who might advantageously join in the principal associated entertainments. At Earlswood, and at the Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, there exist large covered courts (that at Earlswood measuring 100 by 60 feet), which are found most serviceable for the exercise of patients on wet days as well as for purposes of drill and of recreation generally. In our somewhat humid northern climate a similar provision would be specially useful.

Passing to the arrangements in force for the training of the patients, I may remark that, except in the staff of the Girls' School, there has been but little change during the year. We have still the advantage of the experienced services of Mr. Woods, the schoolmaster, who has held his present post since 1871. Owing to the marriage and the resignation of some of the former teachers, Miss Janet Robertson, who had for eight years been engaged in the kindred institution at Earlswood, has recently been appointed head mistress of the school for girls and infants. An examination of the letters, copy books, drawings, needle-work, &c., of the pupils will, I think, afford proof of steady progress during the year. Tangible evidences like these are, however, by no means the sole, or even principal, results of successful efforts on the part of the teachers, whose energies are indeed most taxed in that part of the training which is preliminary to ordinary school work—I mean the awakening of the dormant senses of the idiot, the cultivation of his perceptions, the co-ordination of his movements, and the strengthening of his will. It is obvious that for the accomplishment of these latter tasks much patience, ingenuity, and zeal are requisite; and that the judicious

Recreation
Hall.

Schools.

application of the principles of physiological education calls for a well-instructed teacher.

Special
Training of
Teachers and
Attendants.

It is, I think, a matter worthy of consideration, in the interest of the Imbecile, how far some scheme of training teachers for this special work, as well as of fitting attendants for their special duties, is feasible in connection with an institution such as this. It seems to me very desirable that no pains should be spared to infuse into the minds of all engaged an intelligent interest in their vocation, and to encourage them to regard it as a permanent career.

Industrial
Training of
Patients.

The industrial training of the patients goes on satisfactorily in the old lines under the supervision of competent instructors. Care is taken to observe the tastes and aptitudes of the individual patients before fixing their occupations, and after sufficient trial it is found needful in some cases to transfer from one occupation to another those whose progress has not been satisfactory in the one first fixed on. In some instances manual occupation is chosen with the object of combating incapacities : thus a child suffering from spasmodic movements of the fingers is set to thread beads, or a boy with feeble grasp to plait coir for mat-making. Weakly lads often derive much benefit to their health from light occupation in the open air, and the "weeding classes" are formed as much with this object as for the sake of the work which they accomplish. Indeed, as with school-instruction, so also with regard to industrial occupation, its value must not be estimated solely by the tangible results. Much practical work of distinct commercial value is however accomplished by the boys and girls most advanced in training ; though as they become most useful they pass out of the Institution to give place to fresh learners.

Condition of
Discharged
Patients.

Enquiries were addressed to the friends of the 20 election patients discharged in 1882 with regard to the progress of the latter. The replies may be summarised as follows :—5 are doing very well (2 boys earning wages, 3 girls very useful to their friends in domestic work) ; 5 are fairly useful at home ; 5 are doing nothing ; and of the other five 3 have been sent to County Asylums, one to the Union, and the fifth, after having worked for wages at a tan-yard, was at his own request engaged to assist at the Royal Albert Farm. In my last Report I stated my opinion that more than half of the 20 cases "had so far profited by their training in the Institution as to be capable of contributing by their labour to their own support," and the discrepancy between this estimate and the number profitably employed emphasises the suggestions made last year as to an organisation for procuring suitable situations for discharged patients.

It is gratifying to be able to add that the patients referred to in the last Report as earning wages continue to do well. The boy (M. P.) whose letter was quoted is earning 10s. per week in the bleaching department of a mat factory. He lately visited his old friends at the Asylum, as have also two of the other lads in situations.

We have as usual to thank various kind friends for valued assistance in the entertainments periodically given to the patients. I desire specially to acknowledge our obligations in this respect to the family of Mr. Thomas Storey, and to Mr. Richard Bond, and Mr. Joseph W. Pickard, of Lancaster; also to Mr. W. Aronsberg, of Manchester.

This year 125 patients spent part of the month of August with their friends, and the reports received of their behaviour whilst at home, and of the improvements noticed, are most gratifying. On the 17th August 100 of the patients remaining in the Asylum were taken in wagonettes to spend the day at Cockersand Abbey; whilst another 100 were consoled with a picnic nearer home.

This is scarcely the place to enter into details of matters of medical interest connected with the work of the Asylum. I may, however, venture to intimate that the Medical Officers are always anxious to obtain reliable histories, both family and personal, of the cases which come under their care, with a view of tabulating statistics as to the causes, and possibly throwing light upon the prevention, of the terrible calamity of Idiocy. Much useful information is already furnished in the schedules filled up by the Medical Referees previous to the admission of a patient; and we are especially grateful for particulars bearing upon the etiology of the cases. I have recently published (in the Liverpool Medico-Chirurgical Journal) a short paper on the "Physical Features of Idiocy in relation to Classification and Prognosis," a copy of which I shall be glad to send to any medical man desiring to peruse it. At the recent visit to the Asylum of members of the British Medical Association (from the Annual Meeting at Liverpool) an exposition of the leading typical varieties of Idiocy, in accordance with the plan set forth in the paper, seemed to be much appreciated.

I have again to acknowledge much kind consideration on the part of the Committee, and have the honour to remain,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. E. SHUTTLEWORTH.

*Royal Albert Asylum,
31st August, 1883.*

Entertain-
ments.

Annual
Holidays.

Conclusion.

CASES OF IMPROVEMENT

ILLUSTRATIVE OF REPORT.

(Not previously reported).

BOYS.

A. (751.) Admitted April, 1882; then 10 years of age. Could speak but indistinctly, knew only a few letters, and could make strokes imperfectly in copy-book. Now much improved in speech, reads and spells easy words, writes copies fairly well: he has also learned the value of unit figures, to tell the hours and quarter hours on the clock, and to distinguish all the coins. He is a useful and steady worker in the garden.

B. (728). Admitted July, 1881; then 8 years of age. Had no idea of reading, writing, or counting; knew only one or two coins, and had no knowledge of names of colours—now knows several words at sight and most of the letters, writes easy words in copy-book, knows all the coins and some weights, and can name and match most colours. Is very willing to make himself useful.

C. (555.) Admitted June, 1879; then 12 years of age. Could read only a few monosyllables at sight and make strokes and “pothooks” in copy-book: no idea of names of colours, or of clock. Can now read and spell simple words, with slight help write a letter fairly, draw on paper, tell the hours and quarter hours, and name and distinguish most colours. He works steadily and well in sawing wood in the joiners’ shop.

GIRLS AND INFANTS,

D. (776.) Admitted July, 1882: then 13 years of age. Somewhat dull; knew only the letters, could make strokes and hem indifferently. Can now read very fairly, can trace a letter fairly in copybook, and though she has but imperfect use of right hand can hem nicely, and is learning to knit. Is a very willing, useful girl in domestic work.

E. (783.) Admitted July, 1882: then 9 years of age. Could name the letters, write her name, and sew indifferently. Sullen and variable in temper. Can now read easy words and copy on paper a letter written on the slate. Hems and knits nicely and is very useful in assisting other children in her class.

F. (692.) Admitted March 1881, aged 8. Then knew nothing, would repeat questions, &c., like a parrot, and not give a rational answer; very destructive in his habits. Now much improved in general intelligence, can converse sensibly, no longer destroys the school apparatus and is beginning to learn a little.

G. (432.) Admitted January, 1878, aged 6: then a somewhat delicate, and very restless and mischievous boy: could speak well, but had no educational attainments. Now much improved in health and conduct; and has learned to read short words at sight, to form letters in a copy book and to trace a letter to his friends: is very apt at musical drill, and useful in the industrial class.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

LANCASTER, 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1883.

I have pleasure in submitting the results of my Audit of the Accounts for the past year. I have found the Books accurately kept, and the payments properly vouched, and I have been able to certify that all the transactions of the year are correctly summarised in the accompanying Balance Sheets.

In the receipts on Maintenance Account, it is satisfactory to again find an increase in all the most important items, while the other side of the account shews that this augmented income has been fully utilised in providing furniture, clothing, and food for an additional number of patients. A large outlay has been necessary for building repairs, and a new covered way; in the Grounds and Garden expenses an item of £147 1s. 2d. is included for laying out walks and plantations for the new Rodgett Infirmary; and in Farm account, whilst the cost of Stock has been £323 8s. 11d. in excess of the previous year, the provisions supplied to the Asylum from the Farm have also been £441 4s. 11d. more.

The Rodgett Infirmary Account contains the concluding payments for building and furnishing, making the total expenditure £5,669 14s. 9d., which has been fully provided for, and the account has been promptly closed.

The time when the General Account can also be closed seems not far distant, the debit balance having been reduced by the receipts of the year to the comparatively small sum of £445 16s.

The Sustentation Fund Account has benefited by the receipt of Legacies amounting to £13,650. This sum, together with the amount of a Madras Railway Bond for £500 paid off in July 1882, has been invested in good securities. Certificates of all the securities have been duly exhibited to me.

WILLIAM G. WELCH, AUDITOR.

MAINTENANCE

Dr.*From June 30th, 1882,*

Receipts.

To Balance June 30th, 1882:—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash at Lancaster Bank	504 1 5	
Less due to Secretary	78 4 8	
	425 16 9	
„ Donations	1,797 11 0	
„ Annual Subscriptions	4,116 1 6	
„ Payments for Patients	7,804 11 5	
„ Interest on Sustentation Fund Investments	2,889 12 1	
„ Interest on Bank Deposits	93 13 5	
„ Rent	119 15 8	
„ Sundries	391 3 8	
	17,212 8 9	
„ Farm Produce sold	157 17 11	
„ Farm Produce supplied to the Asylum	2,331 4 5	
„ Garden Produce sold	5 9 11	
„ Garden Produce supplied to the Asylum	288 2 5	
	2,782 14 8	

£20,421 0 2

*Examined and compared with the Books of Account and Vouchers, and certified
to be correct.—September 17th, 1883.*

WILLIAM G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.
DAVID DAVIS, Lancaster, Honorary Auditor.

A C C O U N T ,

to June 30th, 1883.

£.
.

	Expenditure.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Expenses of General Annual Meeting and Festival at Preston; Opening of Rodgett Infirmary; Meeting at Bradford; and of Local Committees, &c....	219 4 11	
," Expenses of Election at Bradford	65 15 0	
," Printing 5,000 Eighteenth Annual Reports, Reports of Meeting, Election Returns, Appeals, Pamphlets, and General Printing and Stationery	194 19 7	
," General Advertising	20 3 9	
," Postage of Letters, Subscription Lists, Appeals, Pamphlets, Voting Papers, &c.	83 1 2	
," Offices (Lancaster and Manchester), Rent, Rates, Gas, Telegrams, Carriage, and Petty Cash Sundries	108 1 1	<u>691 5 6</u>
," Salaries, Wages, and Travelling { Offices £658 9s. 4d. } Expenses { Asylum £4,333 7s. 7d. }	4,991 16 11		
," Provisions ... { Purchased £3,168 16s. 11d. } { From Farm and Garden £2,619 6s. 10d. }	5,788 3 9		
," Necessaries: Coals	675 17 0	
Gas	178 19 9	
Water	170 10 0	
General	322 5 2	
," Clothing	1,300 16 5	
," Drugs, Surgery Requisites, &c.	63 1 3	
," Asylum Postage	11 16 6	
," Insurance	70 13 6	
," Maintenance Sundries	261 13 11	
," Workshops and Repairs	610 11 10	
," Building Sundries	441 15 10	
," Furniture: General	337 15 2	
Ironmongery	83 5 7	
Bedding	549 7 11	
House Linen	33 7 1	
Crockery & Sundries	82 8 1	
		<u>15,974 5 8</u>	
," Farm (including Stock, Implements, &c.)	2,532 10 10	
," Grounds and Garden	484 0 1	<u>3,016 10 11</u>
," Property Expenses	82 8 1	
," Bank Interest, Commission, &c.	91 11 7	
," Balance June 30th, 1883:—			
Cash at Lancaster Bank	669 9 7	
Less due to Secretary	104 11 2	<u>564 18 5</u>
		<u>£20,421 0 2</u>	

GENERAL

Dr.*From June 30th, 1882,*

Receipts.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Donations	504 4 0	
„ Legacy	50 0 0	<hr/>
„ Balance due to Lancaster Bank	445 16 0	<hr/>
		£1000 0 0
		<hr/>

RODGETT INFIRMARY

From June 30th, 1882,

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1882	824 12 7	
„ Additional Donation from Edward Rodgett, Esq. ...	643 0 0	
„ Donation from Mrs. Rodgett for Furnishing... ...	357 0 0	<hr/>
„ Donations	1,000 0 0	
„ Bank Interest	195 3 10	
„ Wages (1881-2) carried to Maintenance Account ...	9 3 2	
	41 3 8	<hr/>
		£2,070 3 3
		<hr/>

*Examined and compared with the Books of Account and Vouchers, and certified
to be correct.—September 17th, 1883.*

WILLIAM G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.
DAVID DAVIS, Lancaster, Honorary Auditor.

ACCOUNT,

to June 30th, 1883.

Cr.

Expenditure.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Balance due to Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1882 ...		1000 0 0
		<hr/> £1,000 0 0

ACCOUNT,

to June 30th, 1883.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Builder	1,006 9 8	
„ Heating Apparatus, Ranges, Grates, &c.	105 7 8	
„ Special Painting	10 0 0	
„ Drainage	66 5 0	
	<hr/>	1,188 2 4
„ Architect's Commission	136 18 0	
„ Furnishing	712 13 11	
„ Fire-extinguishing Apparatus...	32 9 0	
	<hr/>	£2,070 3 3

Dr.June 30th,Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
To Amount received to June 30th, 1882	74,224	17	0

,, Amount received during the year ending June 30th, 1883 :—

Legacies	13,650	0	0
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	13,650	0	0
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£87,874	17	0
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*Examined and compared with the Books of Account and Vouchers, and certified
to be correct.—September 17th, 1883.*

WILLIAM G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.
DAVID DAVIS, Lancaster, Honorary Auditor.

FUND ACCOUNT,

1883.

Cr.

	Expenditure.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BY INVESTMENTS:—			
East Indian Railway:			
Annuity "Class B" £450 per annum (less Sinking Fund, £30)	9,285 9 3	9,285 9 3	
Madras Railway:			
£7,000 Capital Stock; Interest at 5 per cent.	7,347 19 4	7,347 19 4	
London and North Western Railway:			
£3,000 Guaranteed Stock; Interest at 4 per cent. ...	2,703 2 6		
£6,500 Preference Stock; Interest at 4 per cent. ...	6,695 6 0	9,398 8 6	
Midland Railway:			
£5,400 Preference Stock; Interest at 5 per cent. ...	6,949 4 9		
103 £16 Preference Shares; Interest at 5 per cent ...	1,993 0 0	8,942 4 9	
North Eastern Railway:			
£1,200 Preference Stock; Interest at 4 per cent... ...	1,212 10 0		
£3,300 West Hartlepool Preference Stock; Interest 4 per cent.	3,683 9 6		
£848 Darlington "B and C" Preference Stock; Interest at 6 per cent.	1,370 14 6	6,266 14 0	
South Eastern Railway:			
£800 Guaranteed Stock; Interest at 4½ per cent. ...	731 12 6		
£1,850 Preference Stock; Interest at 4½ per cent. ...	1,858 13 10	6,257 16 10	
£3,250 Preference Stock; Interest at 5 per cent. ...	3,667 10 6		
London and South Western Railway:			
£5,600 Preference Stock; Interest at 4 per cent. ...	5,951 12 0	5,951 12 0	
Great Western Railway:			
£5,000 Preference Stock; Interest at 5 per cent. ...	5,829 14 0	5,829 14 0	
Furness Railway:			
£2,250 Guaranteed Stock; Interest at 4 per cent. ...	2,070 12 6		
£2,850 Preference Stock; Interest at 4 per cent. ...	2,766 17 3		
£600 Preference Stock; Interest at 5 per cent. ...	619 14 6	5,457 4 3	
Metropolitan Railway:			
£5,000 Preference Stock; Interest at 4 per cent. ...	5,387 1 2	5,387 1 2	
Great Northern Railway:			
£2,165 Preference Stock, 1876; Interest at 4½ per cent.	2,597 1 0	2597 1 0	
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway:			
£1,000 Debenture Stock; Interest at 4½ per cent. ...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	
Lancaster Canal Navigation:			
86 Shares; Interest guaranteed at £1 15s. per share	3,225 0 0	3,225 0 0	
New Zealand Government:			
£5,000 Inscribed Stock; Interest at 4 per cent. ...	5,015 8 4	5,015 8 4	
,, Additional Land (13a. 3r. 11p.)	2,670 0 0	81,961 13 5	
,, „ „ (10a. 0r. 33p.)	2,212 11 2		
,, Freehold Property	4,882 11 2		
Balance at Lancaster Bank June 30th, 1883: ...	975 0 0		
	55 12 5		
	£87,874 17 0		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS.	1881-82		1882-83		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Average No. of Patients 452.	Average No. of Patients 472.	Increase.	Decrease.	Average No. of Patients 452.	Increase.	Decrease.	£ s. d.
Donations	750 14 10	1797 11 0	1046 16 2		Expenses of General Annual Meeting, Public Meeting, Local Committees, and Opening of the Rodgett Infirmary (1882)	200 14 1	219 4 11	18 1 10
Annual Subscriptions	4081 18 2	4116 1 6	34 3 4		Election Expenses	58 6 4	65 15 0	7 8 8
Payments for Patients	7488 9 11	7804 11 5	316 1 6		Printing Annual Reports, Reports of Meetings, Election Returns, Appeals, Pamphlets, & General Printing and Stationery	199 14 10	194 19 7	4 15 8
Interest on Sustentation Fund	2548 19 3	2889 12 1	340 12 10		General Advertising	25 16 0	20 3 9	5 12 3
Investments	127 6 7	93 13 5	20 11 8		General Postage	74 10 0	83 1 2	8 11 2
Interest on Bank Deposits	99 4 0	119 15 8	70 4 10		Rents, Rates, Gas, Telegraphs, Offices (Lancaster & Manchester)	121 13 7	108 1 1	13 11 6
Rent	461 8 6	391 3 8	25 10 3		Salaries, Wages, and Travelling Expenses	4775 13 9	4921 16 11	216 3 2
Sundries	183 8 2	157 17 11	441 4 11		Provisions	5679 17 3	5783 3 9	108 6 6
Farm Produce sold	1839 19 6	2331 4 5	0 1 7		NECESSARIES:—			
Farm Produce supplied to the Asylum	5 11 6	5 9 11	288 2 5		Coals	567 15 3	675 17 0	108 1 9
Garden Produce sold			7 14 1		Gas	184 6 6	178 19 9	5 6 9
Garden Produce supplied to the Asylum					Water	162 18 0	170 10 0	7 12 0
					General	298 5 5	322 5 2	23 19 9
					Clothing	1125 6 11	1300 16 5	175 9 6
					Drugs, Surgery Requisites, &c.	54 19 3	63 1 3	8 2 0
					Insurance	69 13 3	70 13 6	1 0 3
					Sundries	337 2 2	273 10 5	63 11 9
					Workshops, Repairs, &c.	430 16 1	610 11 0	179 15 9
					Building, Sundries	291 5 5	441 15 10	147 10 5
					FURNITURE:—			
					General	71 4 1	83 15 2	266 11 1
					Ironmongery	36 10 1	83 5 7	46 15 6
					Bedding	334 3 3	549 7 11	215 4 8
					House Linen	29 19 1	33 7 1	8 0
					Crockery and Sundries	26 6 2	82 8 1	56 1 11
					Farm	1866 5 8	2532 10 10	666 5 2
					Grounds and Garden	333 11 1	484 0 1	150 9 0
					Property Expenses	14 2 4	82 8 1	68 5 9
					Bank Interest, Commission, &c.	113 8 3	91 11 7	27 16 8
								2483 12 10 120 14 2
								19856 1 9
								NET INCREASE £2362 18s. 8d.
								425 16 9
								564 18 5
								17918 19 10 20421 0 2
NET INCREASE £2077 14s. 8d.	17017 8 9	19995 3 5	2297 4 6	129 9 10	Balance at end of year			
Balance at beginning of year.	1 11 1	425 16 9						
	17918 19 10	20421 0 2						

Examined and certified to be correct.—September 17th, 1883.
WILLIAM G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.

SUMMARY OF TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS

(Including Donations to the General, Maintenance, and Sustentation Funds ; and current Annual Subscriptions.)

FROM DISTRICTS WHERE COMMITTEES HAVE BEEN FORMED AND
PUBLIC MEETINGS HELD.

	Annual Sub- scriptions. £ s. d.	Donations.
		£ s. d.
LANCASTER (1)	370 8 6	14712 17 1
LIVERPOOL (2)	237 13 0	9604 11 7
MANCHESTER (3)	336 0 0	9490 7 0
BRADFORD (4)	264 12 0	8462 9 3
PRESTON (5)	92 17 6	8419 4 11
ROCHDALE (6)	184 17 0	5850 7 0
LEEDS (7)	240 1 6	4753 18 6
HALIFAX (8)	310 9 2	4370 5 4
CUMBERLAND (CARLISLE, &c.) (9)	359 19 3	3948 18 4
WESTMORLAND (10)	116 7 0	3624 3 8
CHESHIRE (CHESTER, STOCKPORT, &c.)	119 7 0	3509 7 5
SHEFFIELD	135 10 0	2853 0 9
YORK (11)	110 16 0	2467 0 4
NORTH LONSDALE (ULVERSTON, BARROW)	45 13 6	2381 13 1
OLDHAM (12)	39 7 6	1799 12 0
SETTLE	44 2 6	1269 4 11
SKIPTON	24 3 0	1205 14 0
BOLTON	55 2 6	1171 13 0
HUDDERSFIELD	57 4 6	1044 0 0
DURHAM	91 9 0	1036 11 1
BLACKBURN (13)	29 8 0	987 2 0
NORTHUMBERLAND	49 17 6	968 11 8
WAKEFIELD (14)	11 0 6	942 10 7
BURY	27 9 6	807 19 4
BURNLEY	22 6 6	783 7 6
WARRINGTON	9 9 0	761 2 6
KEIGHLEY	34 13 0	738 11 0
SOUTHPORT	63 13 6	719 5 0
DARLINGTON	62 6 0	673 12 0
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE	15 15 0	561 7 0
WIGAN	39 7 6	487 4 0
SCARBOROUGH	7 7 0	308 5 0
SUNDERLAND	69 19 6	289 15 0
ST. HELEN'S	31 10 0	263 5 6
HULL	34 1 0	255 14 2
ROTHERHAM	15 15 0	204 17 6
WHITBY	5 5 0	200 2 9
DONCASTER	14 3 6	140 7 6
HARTLEPOOL	29 18 6	133 6 6
SOUTH SHIELDS	50 6 2	69 2 6
MIDDLESBROUGH	0 10 6	63 0 0
STOCKTON-ON-TEES	20 6 6	38 15 0
WEST HARTLEPOOL	38 3 0	31 8 6

* June 30th, 1883.

JAMES DIGGENS, GENERAL SECRETARY.

- (1) The Lancaster Donations include £2050 from the late Mr. James Brunton, and £500 from Miss Brunton; £1000 from the Lancaster Banking Company; and £1050 from Messrs. Storey Bros. and Co., who also contribute a Special Annual Subscription of £105 for five years.
- (2) The Liverpool Donations include £1300 from Mrs. Chas. Turner.
- (3) The Manchester Donations include £1105 from the late John Fernley, Esq.; £1000 from the late Robert Barnes, Esq.; and £1000 from William Atkinson, Esq.
- (4) The Bradford Donations include £5105 from the late Sir Titus Salt, Bart.
- (5) The Preston Donations include £5000 from E. Rodgett, Esq. and £677 10s. from Richard Newsham, Esq.
- (6) The Rochdale Donations include £525 from Richard Hurst, Esq.; £525 from the late Henry Kelsall, Esq.; £525 from the late Henry Kelsall, junr., Esq.; £500 from John Fielden, Esq., Todmorden; £500 from Joshua Fielden, Esq., Todmorden; and £500 from Samuel Fielden, Esq., Todmorden.
- (7) The Leeds Donations include £1052 10s. from Messrs. Joshua Tetley and Son; £525 from Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lupton; and £500 from the late Miss Dawson, of Bramhope Manor, Otley.
- (8) The Halifax Donations include £630 from the late Joshua Appleyard, Esq.
- (9) The Cumberland Donations include £525 from the late Thomas Ainsworth, Esq., (Cleator); and £500 from the Right Hon. Lord Muncaster.
- (10) The Westmorland Donations include £675 from W.H. Wakefield, Esq.; and £400 from the late John Wakefield, Esq.
- (11) The York Donations include £1000 from "A Friend," per the late Wm. Gray, Esq.
- (12) The Oldham Donations include £631 5s. from the late Asa Lees, Esq.. who also bequeathed a legacy of £10,000.
- (13) The Blackburn Donations include £525 from Wm. Tattersall, Esq.
- (14) The Wakefield Donations include £520 from the late Daniel Gaskell, Esq.

TABLE OF SCHOOL ATTAINMENTS OF PATIENTS.

This Table is compiled from the Quarterly Reports of the Schoolmaster, Schoolmistress, and Gymnastic Master.

GRADES.	CLASSES OF PATIENTS				TOTALS.
	1. Senior Boys.	2. Low Grade Boys.	3. Infant Boys.	4. Girls.	
	225	36	81	174	
I. SPEECH.					
1. Make no attempt	5	12	18	34	69
2. Make some attempt	5	6	12	10	33
3. Make a few articulate sounds	10	7	11	18	46
4. Speak indistinctly	27	2	10	19	58
5. Speak fairly	56	7	15	30	108
6. Speak well	122	2	15	63	202
					516
II. READING.					
1. Know no letters or words	40	28	60	109	237
2. Know a few letters...	60	6	13	29	108
3. Know all the letters	20	2	2	7	31
4. Know at sight a few words	24	0	4	13	41
5. Read easy words and spell them ...	45	0	1	10	56
6. Read fairly*	36	0	1	6	43
* 57 Patients read books alone for amusement.					516
III. WRITING.					
1. Do nothing but scribble	42	24	36	70	172
2. Form strokes, &c., on slate...	50	12	34	49	145
3. Do. do. in copy book	26	0	7	22	55
4. Form letters in copy book	26	0	3	19	48
5. Write easy words in copy book	45	0	1	7	53
6. Write fairly*	36	0	0	7	43
*69 Patients write letters home with assistance and 19 without assistance.					516
658 Letters have been written and sent home during the past year.					
IV. ARITHMETIC.					
1. Cannot count at all	21	28	52	79	180
2. Count a little	69	7	17	39	132
3. Count up to 30	25	1	8	24	58
4. Understand value of unit figures ...	61	0	3	26	90
5. Work simple addition sums	34	0	1	5	40
6. Work easy sums in simple rules* ...	15	0	0	1	16
*5 Boys work sums in the compound rules.					516

TABLE OF SCHOOL ATTAINMENTS—*continued.*

GRADES.	CLASSES OF PATIENTS.				TOTALS.
	1. Senior Boys.	2. Low Grade Boys.	3. Infant Boys.	4. Girls.	
	225	36	81	174	
V. CLOCK LESSON.					
1. Know neither hours nor minutes ...	90	36	74	137	337
2. Know some of the hours	43	0	3	22	68
3. Know all the hours	24	0	4	10	38
4. Know the hours and quarters	28	0	0	0	28
5. Do. do. and 5 minutes	18	0	0	1	19
6. Can tell the time to a minute	22	0	0	4	26
VI. SHOP LESSON.					
1. Know no coins nor weights	26	31	67	105	229
2. Know a few coins	36	4	11	40	91
3. Do. do. and weights	69	1	3	18	91
4. Know all the coins and some weights	46	0	0	9	55
5. Know all the coins and weights and calculate a little	35	0	0	0	35
6. Do. do. and calculate fairly ...	13	0	0	2	15
VII. COLOUR LESSON.					
1. Know no colours	36	22	49	78	185
2. Know black and white	18	2	6	16	42
3. Know one or two simple colours ...	34	7	14	37	92
4. Know all the simple colours	24	3	7	22	56
5. Do. do. and some compound shades	52	2	3	8	65
6. Know and can match most compound shades	61	0	2	13	76
VIII. MUSIC.					
1. No interest in musical sounds	0	2	12	23	37
2. Attentive to do. do.	0	16	35	56	107
3. Sing by ear simple tunes without words	75	15	16	36	142
4. Do. do. with words ...	139	3	18	59	219
5. Rudimentary knowledge of musical symbols	10	0	0	0	10
6. Sing from do. do.	1	0	0	0	1
IX. DRILL.					
1. Have no idea of drill	0	4	16	34	54
2. Stand at attention when told	6	12	23	27	68
3. Perform simple movements of limbs	22	14	21	39	96
4. Go through extension movements fairly	59	6	8	29	102
5. Do. do. do. well and march	46	0	8	17	71
6. Do. do. do. to music	92	0	5	28	125
					516

G. E. SHUTTLEWORTH,

August 31st, 1883.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS OF PATIENTS.

This Table is compiled from the Quarterly Return of the Trade Instructors, Chief Attendant, and Head Nurse. It must be understood that the occupations are progressive, in order of difficulty, from 1 to 6; occupation in a higher grade usually implying familiarity with the lower grades.

OCCUPATIONS OF BOYS.		Number employed in each grade, with quality of work.				Total number em- ployed.
Grades of Work.	Indif- ferent.	Fair.	Good.	Ex- cellent.		
I. TAILORING.						
1. Preliminary Work	3	1	1	0		5
2. Sewing Linings	0	2	3	0		5
3. Do. Seams	0	0	1	0		1
4. Felling	0	0	6	0		6
5. Making Garments	0	0	1	0		1
6. Machining	0	0	0	0		0
						18 Tailors.
II. SHOEMAKING.						
1. Preliminary Work	1	1	0	0		2
2. Stitching Backs	0	2	1	0		3
3. Closing Sides	0	0	2	0		4
4. Patching and Nailing	0	0	1	0		1
5. Repairing	0	0	1	0		1
6. Bottoming (making)	0	0	1	1		2
						13 Shoemakers
III. JOINERY.						
1. Preliminary Work (use of tools)	1	1	8	1		11
2. Making pins, &c.	0	0	0	0		0
3. Making frames	0	0	1	0		1
4. Making simple boxes, &c.	0	0	0	3		0
5. Dovetailing	0	0	0	0		0
6. Machine Work (boring at lathe)	0	0	0	0		0
						17 Joiners.
IV. GARDENING.						
1. Preliminary work in weeding class ...	13	5	7	0	25	Weed- ing Boys.
2. Barrow filling and emptying	0	0	1	0	1	1
3. Digging	0	1	1	0	2	2
4. Weeding amongst crops	0	2	9	0	11	11
5. Picking peas, fruit, &c.	0	0	1	0	1	1
6. Potato setting, &c.	0	0	0	0	0	0
						15 Gardeners.

OCCUPATIONS OF BOYS.		Number employed in each grade, and quality of work.				Total number em-ployed.
Grades of Work.		Indif-ferent.	Fair.	Good.	Ex-cellent.	
V. FARMING.						
1. Preliminary work—weeding, &c... ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Cleaning yards, shippings, &c.	0	0	1	0	0	1
3. Feeding stock	0	2	2	0	0	4
4. Weeding amongst crops	0	0	2	0	0	2
5. Harvesting :						
a Gathering and raking	0	0	0	0	0	0
b Cutting and binding	0	0	0	1	1	0
6. Milking, &c.	0	2	1	1	0	4
VI. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SHOP.						
1. Picking Hair, Wool, &c.	2	8	8	1	1	19
2. Plaiting Coir	0	0	0	1	0	0
3. Mat Making	0	0	1	0	1	0
4. Brush Filling	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Palliasse and Mattress Making	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Basket Making	0	0	0	0	0	0
VII. MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.						
1. Shoe-cleaning	1	6	17	0	24	24
2. Corridor-cleaning and Ward-work ...	0	1	4	0	5	5
3. Laundry-work—mangling, &c., &c. ...	0	2	5	2	9	9
4. Store-work and Kitchen and Dairy ...	0	1	7	1	9	9
5. Assisting Stoker	0	0	1	0	1	1
6. Assisting Plumber	0	0	1	0	1	1
7. Assisting Baker	0	1	2	0	3	3

Total number of Boys employed in Industrial Occupations 172.

Several others assist in Dormitory and Day-room arrangements, and in dressing and attending on other Patients.

30 Infant Boys receive special Industrial Lessons in School (not included in above tabulation); 25 are taught needlework, of whom 3 can hem and 2 knit.

Six Boys (also otherwise employed) act as Messengers to Lancaster.

OCCUPATIONS OF GIRLS.		No. employed in each occupation, and quality of work.				Total number em-ployed.
Chief kinds of Occupation.		Indif-ferent.	Fair.	Good.	Ex-cellent.	
1. Preliminary work—Industrial Class ...						
2. Sweeping, dusting, &c.	5	7	6	6	24	24
3. Bed-making	6	11	2	0	19	19
4. Scrubbing and general house work ...	1	4	5	4	14	14
5. Laundry-work	0	3	5	12	20	20
6. *Sewing and knitting	1	2	4	5	12	12
	0	0	4	3	7	7

*In School 60 Girls are engaged in preliminary work with needle, 22 hem, 18 sew fairly, 11 sew fairly and knit, and 9 sew fairly, knit, and do wool work.

The number of Girls employed in industrial occupations out of school is 72, and 24 other Girls receive special Industrial lessons in school, making a total of 96 under Industrial Training.

June 30, 1883.

G. E. SHUTTLEWORTH,
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

TABLE

Showing condition of Patients discharged during year (53 weeks).

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Recovered	...	0	0	0
"Relieved"	Much improved	6	7	13
	Moderately improved	11	5	16
	Slightly improved	6	7	13
	Not improved	*7	*4	*11
		30	23	53

*2 Patients discharged on account of informal certificates.

TABLE

Showing ages of Patients who have resided in the Asylum
and of those who have died, during the fifty-three weeks
included in the Medical Superintendent's General Report.

AGES On 1st January, 1883.	NO. OF EACH AGE RESIDENT.			NO. OF EACH AGE DECEASED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years ...	40	28	68	0	0	0
10 , , 15 , , ...	132	78	210	4	0	4
15 , , 20 , , ...	148	67	215	4	1	5
20 and upwards ...	61	27	88	1	2	3
	381	200	581	9	3	12

G. E. SHUTTLEWORTH,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

WORK DONE IN SHOPS, &c.

Department.	Made.	Repaired	Department.	Made.	Repaired
TAILOR.			GIRLS' WORKROOM AND WARDROBE.		
Coats ...	253	...	Frocks ...	55	1639
Vests ...	251	...	Flannel Petticoats	34	1023
Trousers ...	318	...	Flannel Vests	160	1456
Overcoats ...	11	...	Jackets	33	237
Combination Suits ...	6	...	Skirts	49	523
Drawers ...	79	...	Hoods	111	352
	918	...	Aprons	26	...
TAILORESS.			Pinafores	169	5250
Coats ...	19	1335	Chemises	61	1791
Vests ...	20	612	Drawers ...	107	1505
Trousers ...	104	4116	Skirts	...	655
Overcoats ...	...	96	Nightshirts	37	1834
Infant Boys' Garments	...	2687	Nightdresses	59	2654
Combination Suits ...	8	...	Stays	8	86
Drawers ...	64	...	Tuckers	283	19
Loose Linings ...	23	...	Feeders	131	115
Carpets ...	...	15	Collars	...	465
	238	8861	Hats	...	319
SHOEMAKER.			Blinds	...	10
Boots ... (pairs)	497	2451		1323	19933
UPHOLSTERER.			LINEN ROOM.		
Matresses ...	72	220	Sheets	386	1970
Palliasses ...	...	58	Blankets	448	432
Wool Beds	...	7	Counterpanes	103	1113
Pillows ...	2	66	Bolster Slips	299	868
Mops ...	17	...	Towels	129	1045
Mats ...	20	2	Table Cloths	73	280
Baskets ...	...	23	Toilet Covers	...	123
	111	376	Tea Cloths	60	5
BOYS' WARDROBE.			Kitchen Cloths	22	25
Shirts ...	...	4506	Dusters	38	...
Nightshirts ...	3	1983	Pillow Slips	60	626
Flannel Vests ...	4	953	Dinner Napkins	...	280
Drawers ...	...	193		1618	6767
Socks and Stockings	...	4559	PLUMBER.		
Coats ...	...	390	All Plumbing, Glazing, and Smiths' work.		
Aprons ...	32	645	CARPENTER.		
Collars ...	...	1831	All Joinery, Carpentry, Repairing Wooden Furniture, &c.		
Carpets ...	...	3	PAINTER.		
	39	15063	Painting, Colouring, Limewashing, and Jobbing.		
LAUNDRY.			LAUNDRY.		
Number of Pieces Washed :—			Number of Pieces Washed :—		
Sheets ...	...	56,013	Sheets ...	...	56,013
Pinafores	...	33,936	Pinafores	...	33,936
Nightshirts	...	24,799	Nightshirts	...	24,799
Nightdresses	...	18,344	Nightdresses	...	18,344
Other Articles	...	251,398	Other Articles	...	251,398
		384,490			384,490

JAMES DIGGENS, SECRETARY.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ARTICLE,

ENTITLED

“THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM.”

[*Bradford Observer, May 31st, 1883.*]

What are the nature and scope of the operations of the Asylum can only be adequately understood from a careful and minute inspection of the place under the guidance of those who are chiefly responsible for its direction. Even then the inquiring visitor turns away conscious that here is an entirely new world, capable of almost endless exploration. For here, besides all the multifarious and complex parts of the machine itself—and so far as the same are concerned the institution goes like clockwork—there are hundreds of minds, each with its distinct individuality, and yet each sadly and curiously distorted and deficient, and all laid open for inspection and research as the minds of the sound and healthy never are. By the kindness of the secretary of the Asylum, Mr. Diggens, we last week had the privilege of a very thorough inspection, and accompanied by himself and Dr. Shuttleworth, the able medical superintendent, we saw everything there is to see in this truly wonderful place. The main building is a noble pile of stone, Gothic in character, but with more of freedom and breadth about it than belong to the canons of the Gothic school, standing on a slight eminence overlooking a wide sweep of the Fylde country, with the high fells above the forest of Bolland to the east, and Fleetwood, Morecambe Bay, and the Coniston and Langdale Ranges in the west, while northward the view is bounded by “Gaunt’s embattled pile,” and the more prosaic mill chimneys of Lancaster’s reviving industries. A hundred yards away in front lies the high road from Lancaster to the Fylde country, across which are the well-tilled fields and neat farm buildings and cottages of the Institution, while the grounds in the immediate vicinity are beautifully laid out and planted with shrubs and trees, which flourish in a manner proclaiming the equable and temperate nature of the climate. Internally one cannot help being struck by the fine proportions of the entrance-hall and principal staircase, by the loftiness and airiness of the rooms, by the breadth and lightness of the corridors, and the substantial nature of all the fittings. Everything is bright, cheery, and spacious, and moreover as clean and tidy as the home of a bride should be. In plan the Asylum somewhat resembles the fifth letter in the alphabet placed thus, **W**, the long side, corresponding to the front of the building, facing south. The east wing is taken up by the boys, the west wing by the girls, while in the centre and in the rear are located the administrative departments, the dining-hall, kitchens

stores, dairy, laundry, work-rooms, &c. To go through these, to visit the half-dozen different school-rooms and play-rooms, to poke into the store-rooms and workshops, to inspect the various dormitories and nurseries, is a day's work, and it would fill a newspaper to adequately describe what may be seen in them. The collection of humanity which is distributed among these various rooms is indeed a saddening sight. Among the 500 children and young people of both sexes there is scarcely one perfect physical form upon which the eye naturally rests with pleasure; some of them are so far removed from the form divinely human as to awaken feelings of aversion, not to say disgust. Yet one cannot but "feel the dint of pity," and it is a remarkable fact that the great majority of the inmates are the pets of some family, that on them seems often to centre all the wealth of mother's love or father's care. Every one is familiar with the poor idiot boy or girl to be found too often in the streets of our large towns, dirty, drivelling, neglected, the sport of thoughtless children, the butt of brutal men. The constant care and watching which alone can render the life of such an one anything but a perpetual round of daily misery are impossible in the families and with the limited means of all but the well-to-do. But in this Asylum one looks in vain for an unhappy face. It is not difficult to recognise in almost all the fact that there is "something short," but all alike are cheerful, often radiant. What is it that works the transformation? For it is easy to distinguish by their contented, comparatively self-possessed aspect, those who have been longest in the Asylum. In the first place, as has already been suggested, the physical systems of many of the patients who have the good fortune to enter the gates of this Asylum are found to be almost invariably and well-nigh utterly bad. So general is this rule, that it would almost seem as if, given a sound body, it must be inhabited by a sound mind. The causes for these physical defects are not always directly ascertainable. Parents and friends are naturally disinclined to lay bare the skeleton in the house; although it is obvious that a full and free disclosure as far as possible in every case would greatly facilitate scientific investigations in this direction. But there is, all the same, a terrible and suggestive uniformity about the nature of these physical conditions. Phthisical tendencies are very common, scrofulous manifestations are general, not a few of the children are the offspring of consanguineous marriages. Almost all have but languid circulation and feeble digestive powers. It is, therefore, the prime object to build up these constitutions by means of an abundance of fresh air, wholesome food, and rational exercise and it is marvellous what these, together with warm clothing, cleanliness, and constant care can do in this direction. Then many of the new-comers have very bad and objectionable habits, which have to be eradicated by patient and gentle persistence until, if self-respect cannot be called in to help, the mind can at least be trained to methodical personal cleanliness and decency. Beyond these again are harmless habits, such as spasmodic rocking of the body to and fro, twitching of the hands, and aimless, unconscious motions of the limbs, while in a large number of the cases there is comparatively slight control of the movement of the limbs. In the training to which these poor bodies and minds are subjected the endeavour is to turn those habits to useful ends, and as it were to divert the current of life and thought from a swamp to one defined channel. Thus in one large room may be seen a number of children going through a course of feeble gymnastics. On the floor lies a ladder with broad treads, over which a girl who could scarcely stand when admitted is being encouraged to put one foot before another, lifting her feet, and

it may be, when greater steadiness has been attained, carrying a cup full of water without spilling it. Small bags filled with beans are thrown by a teacher at a boy who has no notion of catching them ; but by and bye his wandering gaze becomes fixed on the place from whence come these bags, and then he puts up his hands in self-defence, thus gradually obtaining the mastery over them. Again, a girl whose fingers are crowded together in a bunch is set to thread beads on a needle, until in the course of a few months she becomes an adept. As the feeble bodies grow stronger and the wits sharper, the energies—not new-formed, but developed—are directed to more useful occupations. Some young men become expert tailors, others cobblers, others joiners ; others again find occupation in the garden and the field in weeding or hay-making. Even the baker and the butcher have their idiot assistants, while a large part of the storekeeper's duties of weighing-out groceries and keeping an account is performed by an idiot whose forte is calculation. Mat-making, hair-picking, washing, bed-making, floor-scrubbing, and kitchen work all afford scope for the exercise of the idiot ability."

L I S T O F
CLERGYMEN AND MINISTERS

WHO HAVE ALREADY PREACHED IN AID OF THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester, at the Parish Church, Lancaster; Rev. Dr. Allen, Vicar.

Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D., (now Master of the Temple), at the Parish Church, Leeds; Rev. Dr. Atlay (now Lord Bishop of Hereford), Vicar.

Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster.

Rev. J. Cooper Antliff, Stanley Street Chapel, Sheffield.

Rev. Canon Ashwell (Chichester), Burnmoor Church, Fence Houses.

Rev. R. Atkinson-Grimshaw, Cockerham Church, Lancaster.

Rev. W. C. Bache, (Alresford), Longridge Church, Preston.

Rev. W. Baitey, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Whitby.

Rev. P. Bartlett, Christ Church, Lancaster.

Rev. Dr. Black, Newchurch Church, Warrington.

Rev. G. L. Blake, St. Mary's Church, Ellel, Lancaster.

Rev. W. O. Blunt, Parish Church, Chester-le-Street.

Rev. Francis Bolton, High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster

Rev. John Bone, St. Thomas's Church, Lancaster.

Rev. J. Brack, Skerton Church, Lancaster.

Rev. W. Bridges, Holme St. Cuthbert Church, Wigton.

Rev. C. J. Bushell, Barkisland Church, Halifax.

Rev. F. A. Cave B. Cave, Longridge Church, Preston.

Rev. John Chadwick, Tatham Church, Bentham.

Rev. S. Chapman, (Glasgow), Baptist Chapel, Rochdale.

Rev. W. E. Chapman, (Brighton), St. Mary's Church, Sowerby, Halifax.

Rev. A. Christopherson, (Haverthwaite), Caton Church, Lancaster.

Rev. T. J. Clarke, (York), at St. Thomas's Church, Lancaster; Rev. C. Campbell, Vicar.

Rev. E. Dothie (London), High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.

Rev. F. Earle, West Tanfield Church, Bedale.

Rev. S. Earnshaw, at Parish Church, Sheffield; Rev. Rowley Hill (now Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man), Vicar.

Rev. Canon Eden, Aberford Church, South Milford.

Rev. J. Fleming, (London), at the Independent Chapel, Lancaster.

Rev. Dr. Flood, (Leeds), at Masham Church, Bedale; Rev. G. M. Gorham Vicar.

Rev. J. Francis, St. Anne's Church, Lancaster.

Rev. E. Green, All Saints' Church, Cockermouth.

Rev. Dr. Bedford Hall, St. Mary's Church, Sowerby, Halifax.

Rev. James Harrison, Barbon Church, Kirkby Lonsdale.

Rev. H. Hassard, Stockton-on-the-Forest Church, York.

Rev. S. Hastings, Rector of Halton, Lancaster; Camp Service of 2nd Adm. Battalion of West Riding Volunteers at Morecambe.

- Rev. H. B. Hawkins, Parish Church, Lytham.
- Rev. Thos. Hayes, Bracewell Church, Skipton.
- Rev. T. C. Henley, Kirkby Malham Church, Bell Busk.
- Rev. Thompson Hesk, Wesley Chapel, Whitby.
- Rev. Rowley Hill, (now Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man) Parish Church, Sheffield
- Rev. W. M. Hitchcock, Whitburn Church, Sunderland.
- Rev. A Hodgkin, Treales Church, Kirkham.
- Rev. J. Holgate, Baptist Chapel, Salterforth.
- Ven. Archdeacon Hornby, St. Michael's-on-Wyre, Garstang.
- Rev. Canon Hornby, St. Mary's Parish Church, Bury.
- Rev. Canon Hoskins, at All Saints' Church, Cockermouth ; Rev. E. Green,
Vicar.
- Rev. A. H. Hughes, Holy Trinity Church, Darlington.
- Rev. W. Jackson, Independent Chapel, Whitby.
- Rev. C. H. Joberns, at St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. J. Kenworthy, Ackworth Church, Pontefract.
- Rev. J. C. Kershaw, St. Leonard's Church, Walton-le-Dale, Preston.
- Rev. W. C. Kewish, Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Radcliffe Bridge, Manchester,
- Rev. P. C. Kidd, Parish Church, Skipton.
- Rev. H. W. Kirby; Field Broughton Church, Grange-over-Sands.
- Rev. Thos. Leach, Parish Church, Burton-in-Lonsdale.
- Rev. T. Faulkner Lee, D.D., and the Rev. T. S. Polehampton, at Christ Church,
Lancaster.
- Rev. E. C. Maclare, (Rochdale), Holy Trinity Church, Habergham Eaves,
Burnley.
- Rev. E. R. Mainwaring-White, Eastoft Church, Goole.
- Rev. E. F. Manby, Morecambe Church.
- Rev. R. W. Marriott, Aldborough Church, Boroughbridge.
- Rev. C. Marsden, Gargrave Church.
- Rev. Robert Martin, Irlam Church, near Manchester.
- Rev. John Mathwin, West Pelton Church, Chester-le-Street.
- Rev. Thomas Meadows, Thornton Church, Poulton-le-Fylde.
- Rev. J. M. Morgan, Parish Church, Dalton-in-Furness.
- Rev. G. G. Morton, Parish Church, Ulverston.
- Rev. D. C. Neary, D.D., South Ossett Church, Wakefield.
- Rev. A. M. Norman, Burnmoor Church, Fence Houses.
- Rev. T. J. Oliver, United Methodist Free Church, Blyth.
- Rev. John Owen, Unitarian Chapel, Whitby.
- Rev. T. Pain, Warton Parish Church, Carnforth.
- Rev. R. C. Pattenson, Melmerby Church, Penrith.
- Rev. Wilson Pedder, Churchtown Church, Garstang.
- Rev. F. E. Perrin, Ribchester.
- Rev. G. Pickering, Trinity Church, Ulverston.

- Rev. W. E. Pryke, at Warton Church, and Priest Hutton Licensed Room;
Rev. T. H. Pain, Rector of Warton.
- Rev. Richard Ray, Wesleyan Chapel, Whitby.
- Rev. J. P. Rigby, Aughton Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. Canon Robinson, Parish Church, Bolton Abbey.
- Rev. W. Rose, Petre Street Chapel, Sheffield.
- Rev. C. T. Royds, Heysham Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. A. D. Shafto, Brancepeth Church, Durham.
- Rev. R. N. Sharpe, Hundersfield, Rochdale.
- Rev. W. Shilleto, Goosnargh Church, Preston.
- Rev. J. Simpson, (Kirkby Stephen), at the Parish Church, Kirkby Lonsdale;
Rev. Canon Ware, Vicar.
- Rev. J. G. Smith, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Stanley Street, Sheffield.
- Rev. James Smith, Wicker Congregational Chapel, Sheffield.
- Rev. T. Jackson Smith, St. Thomas' Church, Leigh, Manchester.
- Rev. H. A. Starkie, Radcliffe Church, Manchester.
- Rev. Canon Stewart and Rev. John Creeser, St. John Baptist's Church,
Tue Brook, Liverpool; Rev. John C. Reade, Vicar.
- Rev. Geo. Style, M.A., Giggleswick, Settle.
- Rev. Alexander Thomson, D.D. (Manchester), at High Street Independent
Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. C. C. Tyte, Broompark Congregational Chapel, Sheffield.
- Rev. G. F. Weston, Crosby Ravensworth Church, Penrith.
- Rev. E. White, Quernmore Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. A. M. Wilson, Ainstable Church, Penrith.
- Rev. R. W. Wilson, Sutton Church, Cross Hills.
- Rev. Thos. Windsor, Congregational Chapel, Skipton.
- Rev. W. Yates, Arley Parish Church, Northwich.

PRESENTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

- Anonymous, Liverpool, Packet of 100 Illustrated Tracts.
 Anonymous, from Bolton-le-Moors, Box of Fruit for Christmas Tree.
 Anonymous, from Manchester, Box of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
 A Friend, per T. Gill, Penny Street, Lancaster, Toys for Christmas Tree.
 Ainsworth, Rev. W. M., Lancaster, Grand Piano.
 Barber, B., & Co., Manchester, 16s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
 Barber, C., Sheffield, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
 Barrow, Mrs., Thomas, Baldrand, Lancaster, Dolls and Sweets for Christmas Tree.
 Barrow, Miss, Hillside, Lancaster, Boxes of Sweets for Christmas Tree.
 Bennett, W., Heysham, Guinea Pigs.
 Blades, Mrs., Moor Platt, Caton, Lancaster, Case of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
 Bairstow, Mrs. M., Cross Hills, Leeds, a Parcel of "Graphics."
 Bolton, Master, Lancaster, Scrap Books and Balls for Christmas Tree.
 Bone, Mrs., St. Thomas' Vicarage, Lancaster, Toys for Christmas Tree.
 Browne, G. Buckston, Preston, Illustrated Papers.
 Capstick, Mrs., Stonewell, Lancaster, Toys for Christmas Tree.
 Children of Mrs. W. Barrow, Dalton Square, Lancaster, Toys for Christmas Tree.
 Cox, Henry, Liverpool, Box of Toys, Brooches, &c., for Christmas Tree; also Music for Cabinetto.
 Drinkall, W., Horse Shoe Corner, Lancaster, Artificial Flowers for Christmas Tree.
 Duff, Mrs., Bishop Auckland, Toys for Christmas Tree.
 Eckersley, Mrs., Standish Hall, Wigan, Box of Toys &c., for Christmas Tree.
 Edge, W., Bolton-le-Moors, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
 Edwards, Mrs., Liverpool, £1 for Christmas Tree,
 Firth, Mrs., Leeds, and Miss Milner, Harrogate, Toys, Scrap Book, and Garments for Christmas Tree.
 Gorrell, Mrs., The Elms, Lancaster, Toys for Christmas Tree.
 Grant, Mrs., London, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
 Greenwood, Mrs., Dalton Square, Lancaster, Toys, Scarves, and Mitts for Christmas Tree.
 Hadwen, Mrs., Ashfield, Lancaster, Dolls for Christmas Tree.
 Haigh, H., Market Street, Lancaster, Sweets for Christmas Tree.
 Hall, W., Chemist, Lancaster, Candles for Christmas Tree.
 Handby, E., Settle, Two Framed Pictures, per Chr. Brown, Hon. Local Secretary.
 Harris, Mrs., Lancaster, £1 for Christmas Tree.
 Hoskin, J. B., Rochdale, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
 Hornby, Miss, Dalton Hall, Burton, large Scrap Book for Rodgett Infirmary.
 Hurst, Mrs. R., Spring Hill, Rochdale, Case of Toys for Christmas Tree.
 Jeeves, Mrs., London, Toys for Christmas Tree.
 Jervis, Mrs., Ashton-under-Lyne, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
 Johnson, J. W., Sheffield, Box of India Rubber Balls.
 Kenworthy, S., Southport, Box of Toys for Christmas Tree.
 Lancaster & Skerton Co-operative Society, Case of Oranges, Bag of Nuts, &c., for Christmas Tree.
 Langshaw, Major, Lancaster, 10s, for Christmas Tree.
 Mills, Mrs., Lancaster, Illustrated Papers for Christmas Tree; Call Bell for Girls' School.
 Mitchell, Miss C., Hebden Bridge, Three Bundles of Knitting Yarn.
 Moon, J. C. Thornycroft, Lancaster, Case of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
 Moon, J. C., Thornycroft, Lancaster, Illustrated Books, &c.
 Mossop, T., Stonewell, Lancaster, Sweets and Crystallised Fruit for Christmas Tree.
 Nelstrop, Mrs., Ackworth, Dolls, Scrap Books, &c., for Christmas Tree.
 Paley, E. G., Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
 Paley, Miss, Lancaster, Dresses, Ribbons, and Artificial Flowers.
 Paris, J. H., Liverpool, Three Framed Pictures,

- Pocock, Brothers, London, large India Rubber Door Mat.
Radley, Mrs., Morecambe, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.
Rawson, Mrs., F. E., Thorpe, Halifax, £1 for Christmas Tree.
Rawson, F. Gerald, Thorpe, Halifax, £1 for Christmas Tree.
Rawson, J. Selwyn, Thorpe, Halifax, £1 for Christmas Tree.
Reed, Mrs., West Hartlepool, £2 "In Memoriam"; and 60 mounted Pictures.
Religious Tract Society, per Rev. F. Bolton, Lancaster, Books, Cards. &c., for Christmas Tree.
Reynolds, Mrs. R., Leeds, Toys for Christmas Tree.
Rodgett, Mrs., Darwen Bank, Preston, Dolls, Pictures, &c., for Christmas Tree; and framed Pictures for the Rodgett Infirmary.
Roe, The Misses, Morecambe, Dolls for Christmas Tree.
Satterthwaite, Alex., Lancaster, Illustrated Papers.
Shaw, Mrs., Parkfield Terrace, Lancaster, Dolls and Canister of Biscuits.
Shaw, Mrs. Stretford, Manchester, Toys for Christmas Tree.
Sherson, The Misses, Greenfield, Lancaster, Case of Oranges.
Simpson, M., Queen Street, Lancaster, Illustrated Christmas Papers, for Christmas Tree.
Simpson, The Misses, Queen Street, Lancaster, Dolls, &c., for Christmas Tree.
Small Sums, 1ls. 2d., for Christmas Tree.
Smith, W. G., Market Street, Lancaster, 1½ Dozen Boys' Caps.
Stephenson, Mrs., Geo., Constantinople, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
Storey, Mrs. T., Westfield, Lancaster, large Case of Toys for Christmas Tree.
Storey, F., Scotton, Knaresborough, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
Taylor, Ann & Son, Liverpool, a Box of Oranges.
Thornton, B., Keighley, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
Toulmin, Messrs., Preston, 8s. 2d. for Christmas Tree.
Tyler, Miss, Lanchester, Toys, Sweets, and Underclothing for Christmas Tree.
Warburton, Mrs., Farnworth, Bolton-le-Moors, Case of Toys for Christmas Tree.
Waring, W., Bradford, Yorks., (by subscription) Case of Oranges and Barrel of Apples for Christmas Tree.
Welch, W. G., Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
Welch, Ald., Queen Street, Lancaster, Barrel of Apples for Christmas Tree.
Welch, The Misses, Springville, Lancaster, Toys, Sweets, &c., for Christmas Tree.
Whittington, R., Liverpool, 10s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
Wilson, Miss E., Sandys Close, Kendal, Toys, &c., for Christmas Tree.
Winmarleigh, The Right Hon. Lord, £2 for Christmas Tree.
Wright, Mrs., Ilkley, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
Wrigley, Mrs. & the Misses, Holbeck, Windermere, mounted Pictures, Scrap Books, &c., for Christmas Tree.

CENSUS OF IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Number of Idiots and Imbeciles returned in the Householders' Schedules at the Census of 1881 :—

MALES.	FEMALES,	TOTAL.
16,105.	16,612.	32,717.

The Seven Northern Counties comprising the Royal Albert Asylum District :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
LANCASHIRE	1911	1798	3709
YORKSHIRE	1414	1489	2903
DURHAM	292	322	614
CHESHIRE	376	382	758
NORTHUMBERLAND	258	228	486
CUMBERLAND	106	103	209
WESTMORLAND	40	45	85
Total of the District	4397	4367	8764

The returns are, undoubtedly far below the actual number. It is obvious that, for various reasons, many persons throughout the country, who unquestionably belong to the class "Idiots and Imbeciles," would not be returned as such in the Householders' Schedules ; and, as an illustration of the great difficulty of procuring accurate statistics on the subject, it may be mentioned that at the Census of 1871 the Superintendent Registrar of an extensive district ascertained, after careful enquiry, that fully 25 per cent. of the Idiots and Imbeciles in his district had not been returned. It may be assumed that the Census Officers of the district secured more than average completeness in their returns, as they received precise and special instructions to see that the Column in the Schedules headed "Imbecile or Idiot" was filled up in all proper cases.

The number of Idiots and Imbeciles of 5 years of age and under 20, returned in the Seven Northern Counties at the Census of 1881 was 2422. Probably a great many at the early period of life would not be entered in the Schedules, owing to the natural disinclination of parents to conclude that their children are so far mentally afflicted as to render it necessary to return them as Idiots or Imbeciles.

The following is the Ratio of returned Idiots and Imbeciles to the entire population in the several places named (Census 1881):—

Name.	Population	Idiots and Imbeciles.	Persons to One Idiot or Imbecile.	Idiots & Imbeciles per 20,000 persons.
ENGLAND AND WALES	25,974,439	32717	794	25·2
THE SEVEN COUNTIES	8,627,156	8764	984	20·3
LANCASHIRE	3,485,819	3709	940	21·2
YORKSHIRE	2,894,759	2903	997	20·0
DURHAM	875,166	614	1425	14·0
CHESHIRE	622,365	758	821	24·3
NORTHUMBERLAND ...	434,086	486	893	22·4
CUMBERLAND ...	250,647	209	1199	16·7
WESTMORLAND ...	64,314	85	757	26·4

NOTE.—The Counties are Registration Counties, which differ slightly from the Geographical Counties.

LIST OF PLACES

FROM WHICH THE PRESENT INMATES HAVE BEEN ADMITTED.

LANCASHIRE.

	No.		No.
Accrington...	1	Maghull, Ormskirk...	1
Ashton-unner-Lyne	1	Manchester and Salford...	51
Askam-in-Furness	1	Mossley	1
Bacup...	1	Newton-le-Willows	1
Barrow-in-Furness	3	Oldham	11
Barrowford, Burnley	1	Openshaw, Manchester	1
Bedford-Leigh	2	Over-Wyresdale, Lancaster	1
Bolton-le-Moors	9	Prescot, Liverpool	3
Blackburn	6	Preston	12
Blackley, Manchester	1	Quernmore, Lancaster	1
Blackpool	1	Radcliffe, Manchester	1
Blackrod, Wigan	1	Rawtenstall	1
Burnley	7	Ribchester	1
Bury	7	Rochdale	8
Cartmel, Ulverston	1	Royton, Oldham	1
Clitheroe	1	St. Helens	3
Dalton-in-Furness	2	Scarisbrick, Ormskirk	1
Farnworth, Bolton-le-Moors...	2	Southport	3
Formby, Liverpool	1	Standish, Wigan	1
Garston, Liverpool	1	Stockport	1
Grange-over-Sands	2	Stretford, Manchester	1
Haslingden	1	Todmorden	1
Haverthwaite, Ulverston	1	Turton, Bolton-le-Moors	1
Heysham, Lancaster	1	Tyldesley	1
Hindley, Wigan	1	Walkden, Bolton-le-Moors	1
Irlam, Manchester	1	Warrington	2
Kirkham, Preston	1	Westhoughton	1
Lancaster	7	Whittle, Chorley	1
Liverpool	50		
Longridge, Preston	3		
Lytham, Preston	1		
			232

YORKSHIRE.

Allerthorpe, Bedale	1	Mirfield	2
Appersett, Hawes	1	Northallerton	2
Barnsley	7	Penistone	1
Batley	1	Pontefract	1
Beverley	2	Rastrick, Halifax	1
Bingley, Bradford	2	Richmond	1
Bolton Abbey, Skipton	1	Ripon	2
Bradford	14	Ripley	1
Brighouse, Halifax	2	Rotherham	8
Dewsbury	3	Saltaire, Bradford	2
Doncaster	5	Saltburn-by-the-Sea	1
Goole	3	Sandal, Wakefield	1
Guisborough	3	Scarborough	2
Halifax	12	Scotton, Knaresbro'	1
Hebden Bridge, Halifax	3	Sheffield	14
Heckmondwike	1	Shipley, Bradford	2
Hooke, Selby	1	Skipton	3
Huddersfield	7	Slaidburn	1
Hull	6	Snaith, Selby	1
Hunton, Catterick	1	Sowerby Bridge, Halifax	2
Idle, Bradford	1	Stokesley	1
Ilkley	1	Wakefield	4
Keighley	4	West Cottingwith	1
Knaresbro'	1	West Vale, Halifax	1
Knottingley	1	Wetherby	1
Leeds	23	Whitby	2
Luddenden Foot, Halifax	1	York	5
Marske-by-the-Sea	1		
Middlesborough	1		
Milne Bridge, Liversedge	1		

DURHAM.

	No.		No.
Bishop Auckland	2	Seaton Carew	1
Brandon	1	South Shields	1
Chester-le-Street	2	Stockton-on-Tees	1
Darlington	5	Sunderland	3
Durham	5	Tyne Docks	1
Felling	1	West Rainton	1
Gateshead	3	Willington	2
Hetton-le-Hole	1		
New Seaham	1		
Seaham Harbour	1		
			32

CHESHIRE.

Adlington	1	Liscard	1
Alderley Edge	1	Northwich	1
Alsager	1	Stalybridge	2
Altrincham	1	Tarvin	1
Birkenhead	5	Warrington	1
Chester	9	Weaverham	1
Christleton, Chester	1		
Crewe	1		
Higher Kinnerton	1		28

CUMBERLAND.

Armathwaite	1	Seaton Moor	1
Carlisle	3	Silloth	2
Cockermouth	2	Whitehaven	2
Dalston	1	Wigton	1
Harrington	3	Winscales	1
Matterdale	1	Workington	3
Millom	1		
Penrith	1		23

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Alnwick	2	Scremerston	1
Beal	1	South Side, Lesbury	1
Morpeth	1	Tynemouth	4
Newcastle-on-Tyne	5		
North Shields	1		16

WESTMORLAND.

Kendal	2	Stainton, Milnthorpe	1
Kirkby Lonsdale	1	Windermere	1
Kirkby Stephen	1		
Pooley Bridge	1		7

SUMMARY.

LANCASHIRE	232
YORKSHIRE	175
DURHAM	32
CHESHIRE	28
CUMBERLAND	23
NORTHUMBERLAND	16
WESTMORLAND	7
	513
OTHER COUNTIES	3
TOTAL	516

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES
AT THE
ELECTION OF PATIENTS,

Held at the Town Hall, Bradford, June 6th, 1883,

SIR ANDREW FAIRBAIRN, KNT., M.P.,

(CHAIRMAN OF THE YORKSHIRE COMMITTEE),

PRESIDING.

LANCASHIRE.

	Votes.
Henry Burslem, Didsbury	10788
Mary Alice Dando, Radcliffe, Manchester	10196
Thomas Clark Ward, Openshaw, Manchester	9673
Edward S. Warbrick, Heysham, Lancaster	9446
Sarah Jane Raby, Bury...	9430
Richard Tennant, Scotforth, Lancaster	9054
Thomas Mooney, Salford	8927
Margaret Matthews, Manchester	8334
Charles Lillie, Lancaster	8123
Alfred Alex. White, Farnworth	7274
Lucy Taylor, Burnley	7220
Frederick Feeney, Preston	7142
Joseph Pye, Longridge, Preston	6794
Amelia Walsh, Bury	6533
Robert Carruthers, Liverpool	6228
Frederick W. Jepson, Blackburn	5976
Ellen Fisher, Garston, Liverpool	5686
James Henry Exton, Whalley, Blackburn	5647
Jane Edith Dyson, Edge Hill, Liverpool	5534
Isaac Monks, Dalton-in-Furness... ...	5388
John R. Ridsdale, Liverpool	4808
Alice Dugdale, Liverpool	4688
Ada Hollis, Liverpool	4592
Mary H. Entwistle, Bolton-le-Moors...	4523
James Fisher, Commonside, Lytham	4521
Walter W. Bentham, Salford	4332
James R. Rimmer, Scarisbrick, Ormskirk	4274
Martha Teese, Liverpool	4266
James Moorcroft, Manchester	4249
John Thomas Bolton, Bolton-le-Moors	4224

YORKSHIRE.

	Votes.
Emma Skelton, Rotherham ...	5087
Joshua Bradshaw, Thornhill Edge, Dewsbury ...	4905
Isaac L. Godden, Sheffield ...	4897
Margaret Moore, Apperset, Hawes ...	4583
William Colton, Manningham, Bradford ...	4331
Ellen Croudson, Bradford ...	4176
Arthur Hinchcliffe, Doncaster ...	4072
Thomas H. Tadman, Hull ...	3723
Paul Sowden, Bradford ...	3618
Francis Joshua Smith, Keighley ...	3493
Jane Smith, Halifax ...	3223
George Watson, Barnsley ...	3070
Squire Alderson, Leeds ...	2893
Joshua Hirst, Battyeford, Mirfield ...	2892
Joseph W. A. Turner, Bradford ...	2792
William A. Sutcliffe, Hebden Bridge ...	2787
John Percy Matthews, Marske-by-the-Sea ...	2581
William Thomas Ward, Shelf, Halifax ...	2526
Mary Emily Stancliffe, Addingham, Skipton ...	2445
James Smith Reader, Skipton ...	2414
J. C. H. Bentley, Milne Bridge, Liversedge ...	2368
Mary Ann Dale, Pinchinthorpe, Guisborough ...	2295
Harry Scargill, West Vale, Halifax ...	2291
Elizabeth Naylor, Luddenden Foot, Halifax ...	2286
Charles William Heywood, Overton, Wakefield ...	2211
Emma Wilson, Halifax ...	2156

CHESHIRE.

Emma Brannan, Chester ...	385
Thomas Alfred Poulston, Stalybridge ...	222
Fanny Hodkinson, Alsager, Stoke-on-Trent ...	110

WESTMORLAND.

Arthur Walker, Pooley Bridge.

CUMBERLAND.

John F. Walker, Gilgarron, Whitehaven ...	836
Mary Reed, Workington ...	793
Wilson Cartner, Silloth ...	778

DURHAM.

William H. Cornforth, Cockerton, Darlington ...	1878
John R. Bainbridge, Langley Moor, Durham ...	1423
John Thompson, Low Fell, Gateshead ...	1406
Emily Parkinson, Bishopwearmouth ...	1158
Elizabeth McGregor, Hetton-le-Hole ...	1052
Rebecca Moore, Cornsay Colliery, Durham ...	952

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Robert Nichol, Alnwick.

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